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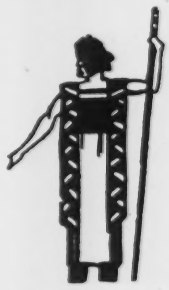

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

Some Needs in Reference Work

By ROBERT J. USHER
Reference Librarian of The John Crerar Library

ONE need not go very far to discover that there is not much literature to be found on the practical side of reference work.* The lack of suitable text books covering this branch of library work is in no division of the science more apparent. The two types of printed matter generally needed in library science, as pointed out by Dr. Williamson, the text book and the treatise, are both lacking in the field of reference work. We have at present nothing better than the work of Miss Mudge, the "New Guide to Reference Books," excellent so far as it goes, and the lesser work of Hutchins, Johnson and Williams, "Guide to the Use of Libraries," which covers the subject in part. I am quite certain that the compilers of these manuals would agree with me that these books are intended to present only the more general facts about commonly used reference books and that the reference worker in any large library will be called upon many times every day to make use of reference tools of which these works give no hint.

In the library periodicals there is a comparative dearth of articles dealing with reference service. Cannons' bibliography, however, shows a compilation of a good many references of value on the subject, especially in the later and forthcoming edition.

There appears to be here fairly ample material for building up a text book on fundamental consideration of reference work, and it is to be hoped that such a work will be issued in the not distant future.

Due to the general lack of well-planned printed guides, however, the beginner in reference work must find his way, slowly, learning by doing, profiting by mistakes in which the innocent reader is, unfortunately, too often the loser, gradually coming to a knowledge of the keys that will unlock most of the problems submitted to him.

Stevenson, speaking of the acquisition of a vocabulary, once said, "Before the student can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practiced the literary scales; and it is only after years of such gymnastic that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice, and he himself knowing what he wants to do and (within the narrow limit of a man's ability) able to do it."

In somewhat the same fashion there must come before the mind of the reference worker when a question is presented to him, an array of possible sources of information and he should be able to decide instantly which of these will best answer his purpose.

Perhaps one half of the inquiries that come to a reference desk are of the sort that call for little more than the use of the card catalog or the consultation of some one or two well-known reference aids. The difficulties come in the solving of the other fifty percent of the questions for which neither catalog nor the usual periodical indexes and commonly-used reference books offer any help.

We will suppose, for example—and most of the illustrations I shall use have been selected from actual experiences within the past few weeks—that a reader appears asking for information on the prices of carpets and rugs for a series of years. The library receives no journal devoted to this subject nor any apparently covering a field in which prices for these products might be included. Scores of periodicals might be examined and a considerable amount of time wasted before the chance discovery was made that one of the best keys to commodity prices as found in periodicals is listed in Morley and Kight's very useful "Twenty-Four Hundred Business Books."

Another sort of question is propounded on a subject on which a great deal is known in general but the particular angle desired is found only with considerable difficulty. So, for example, much is known about starch, the plants from which it is obtained and the mechanical processes involved in the manufacture of the finished product, but what this reader is especially con-

* This paper is part of an address at the Summer Institute of Library Science, University of Chicago, August, 1926.

cerned with is the early history of man's use of starch. It is likely in this instance that references can be found only by a painstaking search thru the rather complicated index volumes covering anthropology issued as part of the "International Catalog of Scientific Literature," which, it is true, will give him no information directly under the word "starch," but which probably do contain a good many references buried under the general heading of "Material Culture."

Puzzling questions on the history of common things—from rubber bands and concrete floors to golf balls—are a part of one's everyday work. The advertising man is ever present, seeking to find information to bolster the copy for his pet theory. Often a question relates to one special make of some familiar manufactured product, let us say thermostats, and after the references in *Industrial Arts Index* and other periodical indexes of engineering magazines have been examined in vain it is discovered that, after all, the best place for information on the subject is in the trade catalog issued by the firm in question, and the well-equipped library will have the catalog in its collection.

Another reader asks for information about automatic vending machines, such as confront the passer-by at every street corner, and the librarian finds after a good deal of search that there is nothing to be found on the subject except in an obscure journal and in the Patent Office records. And still another questioner seeks information on the production, prices and market conditions of certain little-known rare metals, an excellent source of information about which is the house organ of a firm which deals in such supplies.

Many questions can be answered under present conditions only thru a knowledge of possible sources in unexpected places. What guide book or catalog entry is going to tell us that one of the best histories of hospitality, a source which on one occasion that I have in mind yielded a whole series of advertisements for an ambitious hotel man's campaign, is hidden away in the "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics"?

The beginner in reference work in a library which aims to give practical service is bewildered with the number of questions presented in unexpected form or dealing with subjects not listed in any familiar reference tools. Too frequently the attendant in the face of such a deluge of difficult questions loses faith in his own ability and doubts the resources of the library which may and often does contain the material necessary to solve his problems.

It follows from this state of affairs that the reference worker's usefulness is attained to a large extent by the process by which the Mohammedan student learns the Koran. Around many great libraries linger tales of oracles who could close their eyes reminiscently and tell the inquirer almost to the page, in what book the solution of his problem might be found.

Two evident needs account for working conditions in which memory and experience play so large a part in giving satisfactory service, the one, the lack of adequate training in bibliographical work, the other the lack of bibliographical guides with the aid of which one may hope to find his way quickly and accurately. Mr. McClelland, of the Technology Department of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, has said, "Certainly the library school gives the student less training in the evaluation of scientific literature than in the selection of fiction," and from my observations I should say that the same criticism applies to the average student's training concerning the sources of scientific information. As conditions now exist, even the printed information on keys that unlock knowledge in a world of practical affairs is at best sketchy and incomplete and widely scattered and I doubt very much if any instruction now being given covers more than a few special fields in anything like a complete way.

I grant that not much more than an elementary knowledge of reference work can be expected from the newly graduated library school student when the average amount of time devoted to such instruction as reported from eleven leading schools shows a total of forty-eight class hours. In that length of time little more can be hoped for than a general knowledge of commonly used source material. Without further training in research work the result must be an impaired service to the public.

Proper bibliographical aids are, however, at present a greater desideratum in reference work than more adequate student training. While the reference librarian's work in locating an isolated fact may prove an interesting diversion, his real responsibility lies in the directing and aiding of readers who are interested not merely in finding a considerable number of references on a given subject but who are vitally concerned in discovering all the literature on that subject or some one of its special phases. A large and increasing number of investigators is constantly using large libraries with the serious aim of becoming familiar with everything that has been written on a subject.

Two or three instances of such investigations have come to our attention in the John Crerar Library recently. One inquiry came from one of the largest manufacturers of aluminum utensils in America. The management of this firm was determined once for all to know the truth regarding the alleged poisoning of food thru contact with aluminum in cooking vessels and for this purpose wished an abstract of every-

thing relating to the subject which could be found in print. In another instance the manufacturer of an electric current rectifier has employed the time of special assistants over a period of months to secure copies of all known information on the subject. In a third case, a patent suit between two powerful rival companies concerned the process used in the manufacture of pectin. In these, as in similar instances, it was necessary to point the way to every known avenue of information on the subject. The manufacturers represented, and their assistants in the work, spared no expenditure of money and time to get all the information and were grateful for every bibliographical clue. The overlooking of a single important reference might have resulted in most serious consequences.

No good business man wants to admit failure thru the overlooking of information of importance tho he may err on the side of repeating work which has already been done elsewhere. I know of no more telling presentation of bungling and needlessly duplicated work than appeared in 1922 in the *Harvard Graduate's Magazine* in an article by Dr. E. V. Wilcox entitled, "Why Do We Have Librarians?"

Many large banks, trust companies and bond houses make frequent use of the resources of a library in the investigation of a business for which it is proposed to float a bond issue. We have recently given such aid to financial livestock investigators on the subjects of artificial silk and the livestock industry. Obviously it is of the utmost importance to men who are about to risk large sums of money on faith to learn every fact of importance about the business into which they are indirectly venturing.

Particularly since the World War the amount of money being spent for scientific research has vastly increased. Miss Callie Hull published information in the *Bulletin* of the National Research Council for March, 1921, showing the funds available in the United States in 1920 for scientific research. Miss Hull's compilation showed a total of five hundred and sixty-five funds available which yielded a total of over twenty-two million dollars a year. When it is considered further that this amount is a small fraction of what is being expended annually in private research or by government agencies, an amount which has been estimated at two hundred million dollars a year, one gets some idea of the demands for records of information which are being made continually upon the large American libraries.

Numerous as are the great monuments of bibliographical work, there yet remains a world of work to be done. Chiefly, we need far more briefly annotated works—bibliographies that indicate clearly completeness or incompleteness of the subject attempted, as to time and place and subject matter. Fortunately there are some examples of work to be found with which one can find little fault and which serve the reference librarian's purpose admirably. One of these is a book by Dr. L. F. Schmeckebier entitled "The Statistical Work of the National Government." This book aims, so the preface states, "to make known in as clear, and in as comprehensive manner as circumstances permit, what the National Government has done, and is doing in the way of collecting and publishing information of a statistical character." But note further that "It has been thought wise," in the editor's judgment, "to include certain observations having for their purpose to make known the extent to which the data described represent facts which may be taken at their face value or are subject to limitations as regards their completeness, accuracy or legitimacy of use for certain purposes."

Here is an ideal reference handbook for the limited field which it is intended to cover. Almost every page contains information which the reference librarian is likely to need to know at some time or other. Thousands of facts required in answering practical questions are here conveniently set forth in analyses by subjects of the principal economic topics discussed in government documents.

The book serves excellently so far as it goes. But the government printing presses are at work producing new material in great quantities daily. Such a guide as Schmeckebier's will soon be misleading and inaccurate unless provision is made for keeping it up to date.

There is great need for similar books covering the documents of Canada. The American is as much surprised at finding Canadian documents relating to naval activities and fisheries in the same volume as a Canadian is at finding that the United States Public Health Reports are issued by the Treasury Department. The guides to the British documents, King's "Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers" and the annual "Guides to Current Official Statistics" leave much to be desired. Of the documents of our Latin American neighbors we know practically nothing. On the documents of the various states there has been no work done of which I am aware since the apparent termination of Miss Hasse's indexing done under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution.

One of the scientific fields which has been pretty thoroly covered by useful reference manuals is that of chemistry. I wish to call attention especially to a recent work by Dr. Emmet Reid, of Johns Hopkins University, entitled "Introduction to Organic Research." Chapters five, six, seven, eight and nine deal with chemical literature, libraries and methods of searching,

giving practically all the information one needs to know to attack a chemical problem intelligently in a library. Here again the information supplied as to the merits and defects of mentioned reference works is invaluable. Speaking of the American journal, *Chemical Abstracts*, he says, "This is the most extensive and inclusive abstract journal ever published. In addition to covering the strictly chemical journals it goes into those of the bordering sciences. . . . The editors check up the articles they have gathered with those noticed in the other abstract journals and if they find that they have missed an article, it is promptly abstracted either directly or thru the foreign abstract. Hence if an article of chemical interest is abstracted in any journal it will be noticed in *Chemical Abstracts*." This is valuable information indeed. It tells the searcher that for the years 1907 and later, the period covered by *Chemical Abstracts* no secondary search is necessary, at least to find a record of the originally cited literature. Reid supplies the information necessary for one to have to make good use of the principal sources of chemical literature both present and past. The book gives full directions for patent searching even thru the puzzling volumes of the German Patent Office, a task which usually staggers every beginner in reference work.

Somewhat similar to Reid's outline is the manual of Miss Marion E. Sparks, of the University of Illinois, now in its second edition, entitled, "Chemical Literature and Its Use." This useful hand-book is subject to the limitation that it was designed to meet local conditions at Urbana, many of the comments referring to the chemical literature to be found in the Library of the University of Illinois. Works such as Sohon and Schaaf's "Reference List of Bibliographies in Chemistry, Chemical Technology and Chemical Engineering," and Bedford's "Systematic Survey of Rubber Chemistry" aid in making the task of finding the sources of chemical literature, at least for recent years, a comparatively simple matter. The field of abstracts is well covered by not only those of the American, English, German and French societies but also for special interests such as are dealt with in the abstracts of the American and English Ceramic Societies, the Society of Glass Technology, and of the American Gas Institute.

This brief survey of chemical bibliography reveals pretty well what the reference librarian would like to have for every grand division of human knowledge—a comprehensive abstract or group of abstracts thoroly covering the current literature and keeping the record up to the most recent date, as well as complete bibliographies of all literature of the past, carefully annotated to show scope and state of completeness of bibliographies heretofore prepared.

It is such an ideal of service that the National Research Council has set up for itself. Thru the work of its Research Information Service the Council has followed a fairly consistent policy of demanding for every department of science an abstract journal, a periodical bibliography, an annual report of progress or yearbook, comprehensive classified bibliographies, records of bibliographies of special subjects and a union list of scientific and technical periodicals. Following out this policy the Council has published a number of worthy contributions, notably "A Classified List of Published Bibliographies in Physics, 1910-1922," Miss Cobb's list of the periodical bibliographies and abstracts for the scientific and technological journals of the world" and the "Catalogue of Published Bibliographies in Geology," covering the years 1896-1920.

The need of better bibliographical tools extends to every division of the Dewey Classification. Not even the world of library science may be omitted, judging from the frequency with which problems come to us, subjects, often, on which at first thought one would suppose fairly good summaries of the literature must exist. But it must be remembered that there is nothing in the nature of a good abstract of literature pertaining to library work.

The psychologists are awake to the need of such abstracts and bibliographies for their fields of inquiry, The *Psychological Index* is at best a clumsy record of references, without a subject index and invariably a year or two behind in its publication. Religious subjects are poorly indexed and have received scant attention from bibliographers. For a general index of the whole field of economics we are forced to go to a variety of sources, tho certain divisions of economics, especially labor problems, are well covered by the publications of the Labor Department of the United States and by the International Bureau of Labor at Geneva.

So one might go on thru any scheme of classification, pointing out the gaps which are all too numerous. This critical work has been pretty well performed so far as abstracts are concerned in the recent publication of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, published in 1925 with the title "Index Bibliographicus."

The National Research Council, the work of which has already been referred to, has published, among many other useful pieces of work, two interesting compilations entitled, the one, "Funds Available in the United States for the Encouragement of Scientific Research," and the other, "Research Laboratories in Industrial Establishments of the United States, Including Consulting Research Laboratories." It is inter-

esting to the librarian to note that in neither list is there mention of a single fund available for the encouragement of research thru the preparation of records of printed information available. It is true, fortunately, that very considerable pieces of bibliographical work in scientific fields have been done, especially by the National Research Council, but such work has been undertaken always by the Research Information Service of the Council or in some field for which funds have been provided. It appears that as conditions now stand, any new bibliographical work will have to be done chiefly on special subjects out of funds set aside for the study of that subject.

Another possible way of getting bibliographical work carried out appears in the plan now being followed in the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, where a series of bibliographies is now being prepared, these to be devoted to a summarizing of the statistical information on agriculture in the several states. The first of these bibliographies, that for the state of Alabama, has recently appeared. The second volume, covering the state of Oklahoma, is now in course of preparation. These useful statistical handbooks are being made under the direction of Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, thru a co-operative plan under which the states concerned are contributing some time of one of the librarians of a state institution in revising and supplementing the work done at Washington. This plan is a practical example of what might be accomplished in many fields by bringing together large resources and the services of persons especially qualified in the subject to be undertaken.

I have a strong conviction also that some notable contributions to bibliographical science could and should be made and published by the students of the various library schools. I am aware that many such bibliographies have been made by library school students and that the students themselves have not always regarded them as highly practical. Nevertheless, any active reference librarian could easily point out many subjects for which there is real need of practical, workable, well-annotated bibliographical guides. I hope especially that the graduate school of library science about to be established will expect the preparation of bibliographical aids especially from those students who may be specializing in the field of reference service.

This thought leads to a consideration of the training and general qualifications of the reference librarian. Theoretically, the librarian who expects to become an aid in reference service should know something about everything. In practice he does not need to be an expert in any subject, tho he will sometimes find such expert knowledge a convenience. What is required is a general familiarity with any subject and the knowledge of an expert in being able to point out all the information on that subject. College students who know their own minds well enough to know when they enter college that they wish to follow the pursuit of the reference librarian, should take in generous measure the courses usually designated in college catalogs as 1A.

A fairly good knowledge of at least French and German is almost a necessity for a reference worker in any department and particularly in the domain of science and technology. Language training for the librarian should not be by the method of a painfully exact translation of a limited number of pages, as commonly required, but by a rapid try at whole pages of the language studied, preferably from practical sources.

The reference librarian needs training in the preparation of reports. No work he can do will give him a better appreciation of the value of bibliographies, indexes and abstracts, and the need of evaluations of sources than the attacking of some problem on his own account. Both in preparation for reference work and afterward while in active service, the reference worker should welcome every opportunity for carrying on a piece of research work. Every experience will give him a knowledge of some source he had not known before. Any writing calling for research work which the reference librarian may do will result in benefit to himself as well as to the patrons of the library.

Some of the qualifications of one planning to follow reference work might be profitably discussed. I should put in first place an inborn inquisitiveness, somewhat akin to what is described among newspaper men as a nose for news. Theoretically the reference librarian should have a glance at all new material coming into the library, books and pamphlets, as well as periodicals. Practically, he will have to be satisfied with the opportunity of seeing the new books and pamphlets as they are being passed on from one library process to another and upon occasional visits to the periodical files to make note of any recent additions and to become familiar, by a frequent reviewing process, with the contents by departments of all the leading periodicals. His interest in possible new reference material will begin often long before a source to supply it comes into the library.

The reference librarian must form a habit of thinking of a subject in terms of family groups of books relating to the subject. He must know, for example, the entire "Who's Who" family for biography; the specifications family for manufacturing processes; he should know

the whole array of yearbooks not alone for countries or continents, states or cities, but also for every subject for which he is likely to have statistical inquiries. He must know where the annual summaries of statistics for scores of manufactured products are to be found. His process of reasoning must be such as to cause him to speculate on what may be found for all questions involving political organizations, usually beginning with local or national conditions, then leading on to inquiry as to what similar material is to be found for near neighbors and finally what covers international conditions.

The reference librarian needs to be blessed with a considerable amount of tact, as his work brings him daily into contact with all sorts of folk. He must not seem to know too much, he of all persons should be humble in the presence of knowledge. On the other hand, he should seem to have sufficient knowledge of the subject and his work to inspire confidence and respect. He should be able to win confidence fairly easily, thus avoiding needless delays in coming at once to the subject at hand. Above all he must be able to speak the language of his readers, meeting them on their own ground, without humbling himself and without giving himself an air of superiority.

Finally the reference librarian needs to be gifted with common sense, a quality which defies definition but which is always in demand. A reader comes in for some material on coal consumption. It happens that the assistant in charge knows what the reader does not know, that almost in the shadow of the reader's office there is a coal organization which can give him a better answer than anyone else. In this case commonsense means sending the reader away from the library to the specialist. Commonsense often means the cutting of red tape and the quick getting down to results. A chemist came into the library looking for late definitions of colloid chemistry for use in patent litigation. He tried various dictionaries and handbooks and was getting impatient while getting nowhere with his question. A hastily given pass to the stacks where all the recent two or three dozen books on the subject were assembled in one place satisfied him completely. It is an open question whether or not commonsense can be cultivated. There is food for thought on the subject in a recently published work by Hankin, with the title "The Cultivation of Common Sense." Mr. Hankin thinks there are possibilities.

What is the reward of the reference librarian? Mr. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, has said, "Little glory and less reputation accrue to him. He counts his day's work done well but sees no tally of so many thousand books bought or other thousands cataloged. At his best, scholars use him, like him, thank him. At his lowest ebb no one considers him save as a useful part of the machinery. This is the theory of his work—service, quiet, self-effacing, but not passive or unheeding. To make books more useful, and more used—this is his aim. This aim and this theory are alike honored in any gathering of librarians."

The reference librarian will be misunderstood by his fellow workers in the periodical and the order departments of the library who will be unable to understand the reasons for the repeated purchases of what seems ephemeral material. He will be disliked by the classifiers and catalogers for insisting upon the addition of a greater number of analytical entries to the public catalog. The entire staff concerned with the forwarding of books will resent his inquisitive ways and his interruption of tasks. But the public, his master, who must and will be served, will appreciate his efforts. The reputation of a library is largely made by the service it renders day by day. A library may have departments and branches in number, a building grandiose in architectural features, a librarian endowed with every social grace—but none of these things will weigh very heavily with a public which fails to get from the library the information it looks for. The reference librarian's duty is to aid readers in making research. He must do that work so thoroly and know his work so well that no reader will leave the library saying, "I asked for bread and ye gave me a stone."

Greeting to the A. L. A.

Greeting to the American Library Association Upon the Celebration of Its Fiftieth Anniversary

Realizing the great work that the American Library Association has accomplished in its fifty years of growth, I, Chen Chia-Moh, Governor of Hupeh, wish to express sincerest congratulations in the name of the people of this province.

Not only has the influence of the American Library Association been felt thruout the length and breadth of the United States, but its service and uplifting influence has been extended to far countries including my own—China.

The gratitude of all interested in the development of modern libraries in my country, is felt for the sending of a Delegate, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, from the American Library Association to China last year. Not only has his visit accomplished much in the library field, but he has made a new, close bond of friendship between the two countries, which will grow stronger and stronger as the years advance.

CHEN CHIA-MOH,
Tuli and concurrently Civil Governor of the Province of Hupeh, China.

The Copyright Controversy

LETTER FROM R. R. BOWKER TO DR. M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Dear Dr. Raney:—

As you take personal credit for the bitter and abusive attack on certain features of the pending copyright bill and on its proponents, let me after patient silence express my regret both at the matter and manner of that attack. You are a doughty fighter but you don't always fight fair. Your colleagues have been misguided into considering the importation section as an iniquitous conspiracy of publishers because you have emphasized only an inconvenience for libraries while ignoring the right of the author. The dust of the controversy has obscured the issue in the eyes of the learned societies. The manner of your attack has aroused hostility between classes otherwise friendly in the common cause of the wider distribution of books. The issue is really between an important safeguard to the English author in marketing his American rights, and incidentally to his representative, the publisher, and a slight delay and inconvenience in the importation of copies of English books manufactured in this country, under contract with the author.

"All that the law owes the author or his assign is to secure him against piracy" is your thesis of copyright. It would be little comfort for a ship to be saved from pirates if it could not make a safe port and sell its cargo to advantage. The author must have the exclusive right to market his wares and our Constitution authorizes the Congress not to grant but to secure his rights. That natural right he had but could not enforce until the provisions of the Statute of Anne, which, according to the 6 to 5 decision of the judges, incidentally abrogated the common law and after the statutory term left the author without rights or remedies—a precedent adopted into our Constitution, which limited the right only as to time. The protection of owned property, especially intangible property, is not a simple matter, as you frequently aver, and the copyright laws of all countries are necessarily of careful detail.

The development of new relations for the author as thru the phonograph, movies and radio made it desirable to cover specified uses explicitly in the new copyright measure and the right to vend for a specified time and for a specified market was also made explicit altho previously covered fully by court interpretation. The right to a specified market includes *in esse* the right to permit or to prohibit importation. This is recognized specifically in the copyright laws of most countries and the American code is almost alone in permitting exceptions. In 1891 Senator O. W. Platt, the best authority on copyright ever in Congress said "the fundamental idea of a copyright is the exclusive right to vend, and the prohibition against importation from a foreign nation is necessary to the enjoyment of that right. The privilege of controlling the market is indeed essential." In the leading English case of Pitt Pitt *vs.* George, 1896, the Court of Appeals held, the case involving the importation of an original German edition, that "prohibition is most in accordance with legal principles and good sense," and that when the copyright had been divided the words "the proprietor of the copyright" indicate the owner of the English rights, and that protection by covenant with the original proprietor is by no means adequate. When an English or German invention is sold under the United States patent it is of course with the understanding that the right sold is an exclusive one for that market. When recently in London I asked Mr. Thring, secretary of the Society of Authors, and Mr. MacGillivray, the highest English authority on copyright, whether there were any recent adjudications covering the point of difference which you so much emphasize. They said that there were no such cases because the right of a foreign author to sell and safeguard the English market was not questioned. In England the right is upheld to the extent that Tauchnitz editions tho authorized for the Continent by the author are seized from the pockets of travellers and consigned to "the king's tobacco pipe." When I was resident in England I could not obtain for an author a copy of an American authorized edition of his own book without his signed permit to the customs authorities. Your assumption of "vested rights" of the librarian as against author and publisher, an exception in connection with the manufacturing clause of 1891, is thus negatived.

You have perhaps not appreciated that, as shown above, a copyright measure, without exemptions, without any importation clause would *ipso facto* prohibit importation without consent of the copyright proprietor. The current importation clause was in fact originally drafted with the interest of libraries in view. Branches were specifically mentioned to cover a mooted point. Books in foreign languages were permitted importation, which some librarians who had given more attention to your attack than to the text of the bill did not apprehend. Second-hand or used copies and copies in collections *en bloc* were also permitted importation. Libraries were assured authority to import original

editions of English books with the proviso that application should first be made to the American copyright proprietor, necessary only in case of books manufactured here under assignment of the copyright registered in the copyright office, the simplest possible procedure, much more simple than that previously proposed and involving much less red tape than the duty free provision in respect to library importation.

The elaborate substitute which you have propounded in proposing to Mr. Woll that the Treasury should collect and pay to the American publisher a percentage on English copies imported is not only impractical but entirely misses the point. It is not a question of collecting pennies for the American publisher. It is a question of the right of an English author to sell and of the American publisher to buy the exclusive market for America, as conversely the American author and the English publisher.

Previous to such registration of assignment and deposit of the American edition there is no restriction on importation. It seems to me absurd to allege that the order department of any library should have difficulty in obtaining from the copyright office or publishers' advertisements this simple information. If the publisher fails to keep copies in stock, importation can be promptly resumed. Undue delay is avoided by the requirement that if the publisher within ten days fails or neglects to accede to a request the desired copy can be imported directly. Finally your grievances boiled down to the fear that American publishers would overcharge, whereupon the publishers at once conceded the foreign price plus importation cost. Thus every point that the libraries could fairly claim has been conceded. The Author's League of America, the Society of English Authors and Mr. MacGillivray, its Counsel, all emphasize the importance of not surrendering the right of the author and his representative to entire control of the assigned market—a fact which you have chronically omitted to mention, while you have harped upon Mr. MacGillivray's suggestion of concessions to the libraries which, as I have shown above, have been fully made.

I am not dealing with the phraseology of the section which as Register Solberg points out in his letter to Mr. Wellman covers many details, partly because of excessive exceptions and additions, some of them made for the safeguard of librarians. For myself I believe this matter would have settled itself in ordinary course, if the controversy had not been waged as it has been. I am sure that libraries would have had no difficulty in obtaining thru the American publisher original copies where they could reasonably be desired. American publishers were exercised by your insistent slogan to American libraries "Buy abroad" which resulted in moderate as well as large libraries placing blanket orders with London agents and thus making it impracticable for publishers to arrange for the American market.

You emphasize the economic waste of repeated type setting. Shakespeare, for instance—in the hundreds of editions? It is in books of small editions that type setting forms the substantial primary cost. But these are books which would be imported, not manufactured here, and under the pending measure there would be no bar to their importation. On books of large sale the cost of type setting becomes practically negligible and it is to the interest alike of author, publisher and book buyer that the edition should be one suitable for the market, and thus promote the widest sale and the lowest price. The real question here is on the middle class of books of which library purchases form a substantial portion of the sale without which the American publisher would not be justified either in importation or manufacture, in lack of which the book would not be adequately called to the attention of most libraries and of book buyers generally, and would be found only by those keeping track of the English market.

In your extreme and hot tempered use of the slogan "Buy abroad" you made an unfair generalization from the unjustifiable price on certain books cataloged by four importing publishers. It was very right in the Book Buying Committee to make protest, but a less acrimonious and more friendly way would have made easier result. Your attacks have not only overstressed these exceptional charges but you have failed to recognize in your argument the reasonable price at which American editions have been manufactured—averaging apparently twenty-six cents to the shilling—the higher labor cost being presumably offset by the larger sale in the wider market. You have also failed to note the fact that the price to libraries here is actually less, because in England no discount is given to libraries while here our libraries obtain considerable discounts, joining with the retail book trade in pressure for increasing discounts which in turn necessarily increase the publishing price of books. Thus the standard novel priced in England at 7s. 6d. or $1.84 and here at $2.00 might be $1.60 on discount terms.

An exception to this equality of prices is frankly to be noted. An author desires adequate royalty on an adequate price when his book is published, but when the market is saturated at that price he is glad to take a lower royalty on the lower price of an aftermath edition. In England the market is saturated often within a year and a two-shilling edition is then offered by the publisher. In America the wider market holds good for two years, after which a "reprint" publisher issues the cheaper edition at

seventy-five cents. You will perhaps recognize that the fair return to the English author and American publisher from the American market would be jeoparded if the English cheap edition could be imported in competition.

Unfortunately the clause to secure professors copyright in mimeograph copies of their lecture notes of which you speak as a step in copyright progress and which you claim to have pushed thru the Senate, is wholly futile for, as attached to the manufacturing clause in the present law it means, if it means anything, that such a copy need not be manufactured in the United States —and of course no American professor has reason to manufacture it abroad.

I cannot but feel that the American Library Association would be historically in an unfortunate position if thru the influence of libraries on their local representatives an essential principle of copyright should thus be negatived. I think there is a better way than your method of attack. I should suggest therefore that the Association should concede the right of the author directly or thru his representative the publisher, to the safeguarding of his market, and that there should then be friendly consultation as to the best and simplest method and formula for reconciling the interest and desires of authors, publishers and libraries.

R. R. BOWKER.

Stockbridge, Mass.,
August, 1926.

School and Public Library on Rails in New Ontario

THE Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario has established two public libraries on rails to serve away up in New Ontario. Two especially equipped cars, one on the C. P. R. and one on the C. N. R. are now known as railway school cars. Each one contains a public library, altho this feature is but incidental. The cars, fully equipped, were placed as exhibits on a railway siding at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 28-September 11.

Cars and not buildings are used because in the first place the sections to which the cars are going are too thinly settled to justify a sufficient number of permanent buildings to serve the families along the car routes; and, secondly, there are many groups of people in New Ontario who do not represent permanent communities; their places of abode are determined by conditions that are affected by railroad construction and other pioneer development. When a community that is being served by a school car grows large enough to justify the maintenance of a permanent school, steps will be taken to have one built.

Each car contains a school-room with desks and seats for sixteen pupils, two blackboards, teacher's desk, maps, pictures, school library, school bell, etc., and a comfortable bedroom and kitchen for the male teacher. Public library books and equipment occupy space in the classroom, and the teacher serves as librarian.

After the close of the exhibition the cars went far north, away up. A car will stop for classes at about seven selected stopping places along a railroad division of about one hundred and twenty miles. At each stopping point three or four to a dozen children will enter a car for daily instruction for a few days or a week, and then receive assigned home-work to keep them profitably employed until the car makes its next visit. Arrangements will be made for local supervision of home study where possible. The cars will pass over their respective routes about once in five weeks.

The public library features proved of special interest to the thousands who visited the cars at the exhibition. The book-cases are of artistic design and finish, matching the hardwood trimming in the cars. The new books,-which are all in especially fine editions, attracted even the seemingly non-bookish.

Each library is made up of a few works of reference, a fair number of works on subjects of general interest, and several works of new and standard fiction with Canadian authors predominating. These are for adults and form less than a third of the collection. There is a goodly number of exceptionally fine editions of books for older boys and girls consisting of the best type of stories, and works of a miscellaneous character which represent subjects in which young people have a natural interest. The most interesting books to the visitor are the excellent editions of beautifully illustrated works for young boys and girls, and for older people who have a very limited knowledge of our language. These books are in easy English. The type, illustrations and style are well adapted for the purpose of making a favorable impression on new readers, as well as to serve as an introduction to the world of books.

The libraries were selected by Mr. W. O. Carson, provincial inspector of public libraries, a member of the American Library Association Commission on the Library and Adult Education, who thus laid successfully before the authorities the adult education possibilities of this new library service. The teachers have expressed the desire to instruct adults as well as children. They will assist all who want evening instruction, and will arrange for special advice and for special loans of books for all who wish to follow courses of systematic study.

The A. L. A. and Training for Librarianship

By MYRON WARREN GETCHELL
Cataloger, University of Illinois Library

(*Continued from the* LIBRARY JOURNAL *for July*)

TO Dr. Bostwick's suggestion that library school graduates should expect to work for some time for little or no salary, Miss Ahern pointed out that library work is educational and, as the normal school graduate secures a living wage from the start, so may the library school graduate expect to do.[18]

The following year the Committee, consisting of the directors of the five library schools then existing, made a careful and detailed survey of all existing sources of library instruction in the United States. These included (1) library schools, (2) summer schools, (3) apprentice classes, (4) college courses in bibliography and the history of printing, (5) university and normal school courses in library economy, (6) correspondence courses. A different set of questions was sent to each type of school or class. The questions were grouped under five main heads: "1. Those regarding the official position of the school or courses and its object. 2. Entrance requirements. 3. Nature and methods of instruction. 4. Final tests and credentials. 5. The supplying of positions to students and of assistants to libraries." The replies to the questionnaires were critically discussed under the heads: Faculty, entrance requirements, curriculum, tuition, practice, credentials, electives, graduate associations, changes for 1903-4, summer schools, apprentice classes, college courses in bibliography, state normal school courses in library economy, correspondence courses. Specific recommendations for improvement were interspersed. In summing up the Committee recommended to the Association: "First. That another and a standing Committee on Library Training be appointed to be composed of eight persons." The composition of the proposed committee was described in detail. "That this committee be required to present an annual report to the American Library Association. That this report be discussed each year and not accepted as a matter of routine.

"Second. That there be published an A. L. A. tract on 'Training for Librarianship,' making a brief statement of a wholly satisfactory standard for each type of school, to which shall be appended the names of such sources of training of different kinds and grades as fully meet this standard, this statement and list of schools registered as fully meeting the standard to be revised for the annual report each year."[19]

After discussion, the report was accepted and the recommendations referred to the Council. The Committee was asked to formulate a statement of the standards to be required of the various library schools.[20]

For the next three years, the Committee devoted most of its efforts to the setting up of standards of professional training for librarianship. A tentative scheme was presented at the Portland, Oregon, conference in 1905. The suggested standards were arranged under the heads of entrance requirements, instruction, tests and credentials, minimum number and list of subjects for which a certificate or diploma should be given. These were applied to winter and summer library schools and apprentice classes. Correspondence courses were mentioned only with reference to entrance requirements, two members of the Committee entirely disapproving of such courses. The recommendation relative to an eight-member committee was renewed, this time with success.[21] The discussion of standards was continued at the next A. L. A. conference.[22]

The tract on library training recommended by the Committee in 1903 was finally issued by the Publishing Board in 1907 under the title, "Training for Librarianship."

The Committee recommended in 1903 "the establishment of a Normal section of the Association, to deal with all phases of preparation for librarianship." As many requests had been received by the Committee that a list of accredited schools be added to its tract on Library training, the Committee, altho feeling such a list inadvisable, submitted a resolution to the Council asking that $500 be appropriated for the purpose. It was voted "that the Council adheres to its established precedent of taking no action looking toward any expression of opinion on library schools."[23]

The chief effort the next year was given to securing the establishment of the recommended section on library training. This was accomplished by Council action of June 26, 1909.[24]

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[18] A. L. A. *Proceedings* 24: 135-40.

[19] *Ibid.* 25: 83-101.
[20] *Ibid.* 25: 152-5.
[21] *Ibid.* 27: 121-3, 196.
[22] *Ibid.* 28: 175-7.
[23] *Ibid.* 30: 199-203, 409-10.
[24] *Ibid.* 31: 225-6, 442.

From time to time, members of the Association had called the Committee's attention to the value of a detailed examination of the various agencies of professional training for librarianship. Accordingly, in 1910, the recommendation was presented to the Council "that an appropriation of $500 be made to make possible the examination of such schools as desire an examination by the Committee." The Council recognized the desirability of such an examination but found the funds inadequate to the granting of the appropriation. It was voted that the list of library schools be omitted from the Handbook and the "Secretary was instructed in answering any inquiries in regard to library schools to disclaim any endorsement of the same by the A. L. A."[26]

The continued appeals of the Committee for funds to carry on its proposed examination of library schools were answered by an initial appropriation by the Executive Board of $200 at the midwinter meeting in 1912. The Committee then proceeded to draw up a tentative scheme of points to be observed in the inspection.[26] To the Committee's report of 1913 was appended a "Scheme of Efficiency Tests for a Library School."[27] The funds available were increased by another $200 in 1913. Owing to the difficulty in securing a competent examiner, the actual work of inspection did not begin until 1914, when the services of Mary E. Robbins were secured. Miss Robbins completed her survey and submitted her report and recommendations to the Committee the following year. In addition, the Committee had the responses of some one hundred and sixty librarians and library school graduates to a questionnaire they had sent out the preceding year, together with suggestions from the Round Table of Library School Instructors held at Chicago in January, and comments upon the same from the various library schools. All this material it was proposed to study carefully before laying the results before the Association.[28]

The better to accomplish this purpose, the work was divided among the members, one taking apprentice classes in the larger libraries; another, instruction in library training as given by normal schools; another, work in colleges and universities aside from those maintaining regular library schools; another, summer courses in library training. Dr. Harold O. Rugg, of the School of Education, University of Chicago, was secured to study the material from the pedagogical standpoint.[29] The detailed statements of three of these sub-committees were presented at the 1917 A. L. A. Conference. Chalmers Hadley reported on summer schools, Alice S. Tyler on apprentice and training classes, and W. Dawson Johnston on instruction in normal schools.[30]

Little was done the next two years on account of war work, altho a number of papers on library training were read at the 1919 conference. By 1920, the work of the Committee was in full swing again. At the midwinter meeting that year, it was "*Resolved*, That pending the establishment of an A. L. A. Board of Library Training or Certification, the Committee recommends the acceptance of the standards established by the Association of American Library Schools as a basis for accrediting such schools." This recommendation was adopted by the Executive Board two years later. The Committee at the same meeting (1920) voted to support Charles C. Williamson's plan for the creation of a National Board of Library Training or Certification. During the year, the different members of the Committee investigated various phases of library training assigned to them and brief statements on these points constituted the annual report, to which was appended a detailed discussion of summer schools by Henry N. Sanborn. The question of an advanced school of librarianship was investigated but little progress reported.[31]

In furtherance of its policy of co-operation with the new Committee on National Certification of Librarians, the Committee on Library Training appointed a Sub-Committee on the Comparative Value of Training for Library Service Given by Training Classes and Summer Schools. This sub-committee, consisting of Carrie E. Scott and Frank K. Walter, submitted a preliminary report at the 1921 A. L. A. conference. The avowed purpose of the report was "to evaluate and to seek to correlate the courses of instruction offered in training for library service by the various library training classes and summer schools of the country, thereby presenting a uniformity of standards and a basis for staff grading and certification in secondary education in library work."

The difficulty of securing competent catalogers, altho mainly a matter of salaries, in the opinion of the Committee, was the occasion for the appointment of a Sub-Committee on the Training of Catalogers. The report of this subcommittee was also submitted at the 1921 conference.

Courses for the training of teacher-librarians and school librarians was assigned as a subject of investigation to one member of the Committee. A preliminary report was submitted the

[26] *A. L. A. Bulletin.* 4: 642, 477-8, 485, 678.
[26] *Ibid.* 6: 113.
[27] *Ibid.* 7: 134-6.
[28] *Ibid.* 8: 104-7; 9; 227-9.
[29] *Ibid.* 10: 348-9.
[30] *Ibid.* 11: 275-92.
[31] *Ibid.* 14: 284-9.

following year. As a result of inquiry from the Library Workers Association as to the possibility of bringing summer, correspondence and lecture courses into proper relation with library school degrees, the Committee continued its investigation of correspondence courses. It was recommended "that library schools adopt a unit of credit similar to the 'semester hour' of standard colleges and universities."[32]

The 1922 report of the Committee re-emphasized its recommendations relative to the offering of summer school courses on special subjects; the advisability of correspondence courses, suggesting that cataloging might be so offered; a uniform system of evaluating credits; and a comparison of training class and summer school courses. After discussion, these recommendations were referred by the Council to the Association of American Library Schools.[33] The Association approved the recommendations regarding summer school courses in special subjects, correspondence courses and a uniform system of library school credits.

The Committee recommended in 1923, "that the American Library Association make effective the policy already approved in regard to library training and provide for the appointment of some board or committee whose function would be to survey and investigate library training agencies for the purpose of defining standards —devising a plan for evaluating or accrediting, organizing all training agencies into a general system, suggesting improvements, recommending the establishment of new agencies and promoting education for librarianship in every way."[34] In approval of this recommendation the Temporary Library Training Board was appointed in May, 1923. The Committee accordingly suggested that it be discharged if a permanent board were appointed. In 1924, then, the permanent board was established and the Committee on Library Training discontinued and the members thanked for their services.

Immediately after appointment, the Temporary Library Training Board organized with Adam Strohm as chairman. The first open meetings of the Board were held in connection with the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. January 3, 1924. Other open meetings were held in New York City, April 15 to 17. These meetings were held in order to get the views and suggestions of individuals and organizations especially interested in the training of librarians. The members of the Board also visited several of the library schools during the year. In reporting at the annual A. L. A. conference the Board stated briefly its findings and recommended the creation of a permanent Board of Education for Librarianship, outlining its proper organization and sketching its functions.[35]

The Secretary of the A. L. A., in his annual report, stated that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had donated to the Association during the year $12,000 for the Temporary Library Training Board, $5,000 for the preparation of a textbook, and $15,000 for a library school in Paris (two years). For the latter purpose and for the same period the American Committee for Devastated France had given $50,000.[36]

The program of the new Board, created June 30, 1924, is admirably expressed in the words of its predecessor, the Temporary Library Training Board, recommending "That the Board of Education for Librarianship shall: (a) Study library service and its changing needs and promote the further development of education for librarianship; (b) Investigate the extent to which existing agencies meet the needs of the profession; (c) Formulate for the approval of the Council minimum standards for library schools, for summer library courses, for courses on school library work in normal schools and teachers' colleges, for training and apprentice classes, for correspondence and extension courses, and for such other educational agencies as may arise; (d) Classify these agencies in accordance with the standards thus adopted; (e) Publish annually a list of the accredited agencies; (f) Plan for the correlation of the work offered by the agencies, so that a unified system of education for librarianship may be developed; (g) Establish thruout the different agencies a uniform system of credits consistent with collegiate practice; (h) Assign to the technical terms used in library education meanings which will promote accurate and uniform application; (i) Establish close relations with other bodies having similar purposes; (j) Serve in an advisory capacity in regard to grants of funds for library education; (k) Serve in any other matters which would fall logically within the functions of the Board; (l) Report annually to the A. L. A. Council on the progress of education for librarianship."[37]

That the Board bids fair to fulfil the above outlined program is evidenced from a perusal of its first annual report presented at the Seattle conference in 1925 and from the frequent announcements of its activities appearing in the library periodicals.

Various other committees, as well as sections and round tables, of the A. L. A. have been concerned from time to time with particular phases of library training.

In the report submitted in 1919 by the Com-

[32] A. L. A. *Annual Reports*. 1921. p. 66-77.
[33] *A. L. A. Bulletin*. 16: 149-70, 206-9.
[34] *Ibid*. 17: 194-6.
[35] *Ibid*. 18: 257-88.
[36] *Ibid*. 18: 202.
[37] *Ibid*. 18: 259.

mittee on Library Administration was included a section on "Staff, Training, etc." Mention was made of the efforts of various libraries to increase the qualifications of their staff members by means of training classes.[38]

At the Asbury Park conference in 1919 Dr. Williamson read a paper on "Some Present-Day Aspects of Library Training," in which he suggested national certification of librarians and standardization of library training thru the A. L. A. As a result of this suggestion the Committee on National Certification and Training was appointed. This committee concerned itself mostly with the subject of certification. Altho certification is closely allied with training, only those matters pertaining directly to training will be discussed here. The recommendations made in 1920 and later adopted by the Council include the following: "That this Board shall investigate all existing agencies for teaching library subjects and methods, shall evaluate their work for purposes of certification, shall seek to correlate these agencies into an organized system and to that end shall recommend such new agencies as seem to it desirable and shall establish grades of library service with appropriate certificates."[39] This plan involved co-operation with the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, the Professional Training Section, the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions in connection with summer library schools, the Special Libraries Association, and the Secondary Education and Library departments of the N. E. A.

The 1921 report showed how certification would promote training, encourage training agencies, and assist in the standardization of training courses and requirements.[40] In discussing a proposed publicity pamphlet on certification, the Committee stated at the 1923 conference that it should include among other matters a discussion of the relation of certification to "standards and practice of library schools, training classes and other forms of library training."[41] Upon the establishment of the Board of Education for Librarianship in 1924 the Committee on National Certification and Training was discharged at its own request, its functions being taken over by the new Board.

The Committee on Education recommended, in 1924, "Adequate state or regional facilities in universities, colleges and teacher-training institutions for training full-time teacher-librarians." The Committee co-operated with the Temporary Library Training Board by responding to a questionnaire on library training and a subcommittee was appointed in 1925 to co-operate with the Board of Education for Librarianship.[42]

The Committee on Library Survey, in its questionnaire issued in 1924, included questions on various phases of professional training. The Editorial Committee, according to Secretary Milam's report for 1925, has in preparation four textbooks for use in library schools.

At the instance of the Committee on Library Training the Professional Training Section was organized in 1909 "to deal with all phases of preparation for librarianship."[43] Annual meetings, with prepared programs of papers and committee reports, have been held since that date. At the very first meeting two committees were appointed—one of five to investigate the matter of co-operation between library schools and one to consider the question of a graduate school. Among the important subjects considered by this Section is that of training class standards. The committee on that subject, appointed in 1923, reported at Saratoga Springs the following year. Its report is available in mimeographed form.

In 1918 a group of training class instructors arranged for a round table in connection with the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga Springs. The program proved so interesting and valuable that it was determined to hold a similar round table the following year.[44] In the spring of 1921 Miss Julia A. Hopkins, chairman of the round table, issued a notice thru the library periodicals that the question of organizing a Training Class Section would be discussed at the A. L. A. conference of that year. Finally, at the midwinter meeting of 1925, the petition of the Training Class Instructors Round Table that a Training Class Section be established was presented to the Council and favorable action secured.[45]

The training of school librarians has been the subject of much study by the School Libraries Section since its organization in 1915. Committees for the investigation of school library training have been maintained by the Section and papers read at the Section meetings. Much of the material thus secured has been made available to the general A. L. A. Committee on Library Training.

In 1924 the Committee on the Educational Qualifications and Status of the Professional Librarian in Colleges and Universities of the College and Reference Section recommended "serious consideration" by the Section "of the establishment of an advanced school of librarianship and suggested that the matter be

[38] *Ibid.* 13::69.
[39] *Ibid.* 14:313.
[40] A. L. A. *Annual Reports.* 1921, p. 78-89.
[41] A. L. A. *Bulletin.* 17: 197.
[42] *Ibid.* 18: 225, 19: 197.
[43] *Ibid.* 3: 442.
[44] *Ibid.* 12: 312.
[45] *Ibid.* 19: 11.

brought to the attention of the Board of Education for Librarianship."[46] The Section has given further consideration to the same subject in connection with the curriculum study now in progress under the direction of W. W. Charters.

At the Business Librarians Round Table at Seattle, 1925, the principal subject for consideration was Education for Business Librarians. At the conclusion of the discussion Alice S. Tyler expressed the desire that a course for business librarians be immediately established.[47]

The Catalog Section, at the midwinter meeting, January 2, 1925, recommended to the Board of Education for Librarianship the consideration of "definite special courses in cataloging for the curriculum of an advanced school of librarianship."[48] At the next midwinter the Section considered the Charters' curriculum study as applied to cataloging.

Facilities for the training of children's librarians are being studied by the Children's Librarians' Section thru its Committee on Training.

The chief interest of the A. L. A. in the subject of professional training, however, is now centered in the Board of Education for Librarianship. The Summer Institute for instructors in library science, held at the University of Chicago, July 29 to September 3; the Charters' curriculum study; the preliminary mimeographed edition of the textbooks on cataloging and circulation work, promised by the first of September; and the acceptance by the Council of the Board's provisional minimum standards for training and apprentice classes form the proud record of the Board since the Seattle conference.

And now with the Carnegie Corporation's splendid gift of four million dollars, more than one million dollars of which is to endow a graduate school of librarianship at the University of Chicago, and another million to provide an annual income to aid other library schools, and until the endowment is completed, another million will be used in the general activities of the Association and in aiding library schools.[49] Surely the A. L. A. and library training are going forward.

[46] *Ibid.* 18: 306.
[47] *Ibid.* 19: 277.
[48] *Ibid.* 19: 24.
[49] *Ibid.* 20: 71.

Russian Publications

THE Chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born has an extensive collection of lists of Russian publications of the last five years and will be glad to lend them to any librarians desiring to buy Russian books. Address: Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Librarian, Broadway Branch Library, Broadway and E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. L. A. Post Conference Trip for Foreign Delegates

ABOUT thirty people—chiefly foreign delegates, accompanied by two or three escorts—will make a two weeks' tour of American libraries immediately after the Atlantic City conference.

As already announced a visit to Princeton is scheduled for Saturday, October 9. Arriving in New York in time for the New York Library Club's complimentary dinner on Saturday evening, the visitors will spend the three following days in Greater New York. Boston will entertain them on Wednesday and Thursday, October 13-14; a visit to Niagara Falls on the 15th is planned en route to Toronto (16th). Then come Detroit and Ann Arbor (17th), Chicago (18th-19th), Cleveland (20th), Washington (21st and 22nd), allowing visitors to arrive back in New York on Saturday, October 23rd.

To A. L. A. Members of Twenty-five Years' Membership

PIONEER SUPPER PROPOSED

A PIONEER supper is proposed for Sunday evening, October 3, with all those who have been members for twenty-five years or more considered eligible to attend.

Will all those who can attend kindly notify Mrs. Henry J. Carr, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, not later than Saturday noon, October 2.

New Titles for Blind Readers

Noteworthy publications duplicated thru the instrumentality of the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress Service for the Blind in raised type for the blind (Braille grade one and a half) by the Garin process: "The Soul of China" by A. A. Milne (5 v.), "Social Life Among the Insects" by William M. Wheeler (5 v.) and "William Crawford Gorgas" by Marie D. Gorgas and Burton J. Hendrick (6 v.). Within the next few months these books will be available to all libraries at $1 a volume. Orders should be placed with Mrs. Bruce Clark, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City. Experiments in this form of printing have been conducted by the New York County and Nassau County Chapters of the American Red Cross on a number of books of fiction. It furnishes a grade of literature of recent date for the blind which has not been available to them until this Garin process came into action.

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918 - 1925

A Partial Bibliography, Edited by Five Library School Students: Letha Marion Davidson, Wisconsin, 1923; Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin, 1923; Karl Brown, Albany, 1925; David J. Haykin, Albany, 1925; and Lester D. Condit, Albany, 1926.

Continued from the Library Journal for September 1

Personnel (Con.)

LIBRARY TRAINING

GENERAL AIMS AND METHODS

Bostwick, A. E. Training for librarianship. In his American public library. Ed. 3 rev. and enl. 1923. p. 344-353.

Includes discussion of library schools, training classes, and summer schools; also standardization and certification.

Correlation of library science courses. Lib. Jour. 46: 643-644. Aug. 1921.

Summary of a report of the A.L.A. Committee on library training. The report includes library schools, training classes and summer library schools.

Donnelly, June R. Library training for the special librarian. *Spec. Libs.* 12:186-188. Sept.-Oct. 1921.

Writer maintains that training for any phase or type of library work can be the same general training, but the differentiation comes in the adaptation to environment.

Education for librarianship. Lib. Jour. 50:595. July 1925.

Friedel, J. H. Training for librarianship. Lippincott. 1921. $1.75.

A good discussion of librarian training, tho somewhat overweighted on the side of special libraries. The information on schools is very clearly tabulated.

A futile process. *Pub. Libs.* 28:363. July 1923.

Discourages library training by correspondence.

Hedrick, E. A. Education of a librarian. *Spec. Libs.* 15:79-81. Apr. 1924.

Considers the following three recommendations of the Williamson report: (1) Division of clerical and professional types of work; (2) Placing of library schools on a graduate basis; (3) Courses for the special librarian.

Reese, Rena. A few general principles in library training. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 14:111-113. Sept. 1918.

Selection and training of assistants.

Sawyer, E. R. Correlation of library school and training class instruction. Lib. Jour. 47:641-644. Aug. 1922.

Advocates correlation of courses offered in training classes and library schools.

Shearer, A. H. What constitutes adequate library training. Lib. Jour. 47:1073-1074. Dec. 15, 1922.

A new survey of library schools. Lib. Jour. 50:578-579. July, 1925.

A report upon the findings of the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Thompson. O. R. Howard. What the librarian has a right to expect from the library school graduate. *Pub. Libs.* 30:293-296. June 1925.

Training for library service. Lib. Jour. 48:711-714. Sept. 1, 1923.

Abridgment of summary of findings and recommendations from the concluding chapter of C. C. Williamson's report on training for library service.

Tyler, Alice S. Education for librarianship: as it is and as it might be. *Pub. Libs.* 29:389-390. Oct. 1924.

"Training aims to prepare young people to render book service in the institutions where they are employed and training has naturally evolved to meet the requirements of our most distinctive library achievement—the American public library."

Williamson, C. C. Training for library service. Carnegie Corporation of N. Y., 1923.

A report prepared for the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the primary purpose of which is "to present existing conditions in this country with respect to training for library work in such a way that the educator and the layman interested in educational problems might be able to form a true conception of the steps that should be taken to improve this phase of the library situation."—Introduction.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Courses

American correspondence school of librarianship. *Wilson Bull.* 2:169-171. Jan. 1924.

Tentative outline of first courses.

Friedel, J. H. Training for librarianship. Lib. Jour. 44:569-574. Sept. 1919.

A criticism of work done in the library school.

New courses in work with children. Lib. Jour. 50: 604. July 1925.

Parkinson, Herman O. Hopscotch or library science? Lib. Jour. 50:643-644. Aug. 1925.

Root, A. S. To the would-be library school student. *Pub. Libs.* 23:3-5. Jan. 1918.

Discusses courses of study which must necessarily be in any library course; with possibility of elimination because of specialization.

Rush, Charles E. Regional library training courses. Lib. Jour. 50:641-642. Aug. 1925.

Sisler, Della J. A course in bibliographical cataloging. Lib. Jour. 50;697-699. Sept. 1, 1925.

Code; subject matter; instruction.

Wisconsin University Library School. Apprentice course or small libraries. 1917. A.L.A. $1.

Illustrated manual of library economy for small libraries. Reprinted from *Wisconsin Lib. Bull.*, Oct. 1914 to July, 1915, v. 10-11.

Faculties

Hadley, Chalmers. Two thoughts on instruction in library schools. Lib. Jour. 44:585-Sept. 1919.

Hasse, Adelaide R. Teaching of reference work in library schools. Lib. Jour. 44:582-584. Sept. 1919.

Views of library school directors. *Pub. Libs.* 23:13-19. Jan. 1918.

Summer Schools

Cleavinger, J. S. Library assistants and the summer school. Lib. Jour. 46:357-358. April 15, 1921.

Howe, H. E. Summer library school as a factor in professional education. Lib. Jour. 45:583-587. July 15, 1920.

Jennings, Judson T. Advanced instruction in summer library schools. *Pub. Libs.* 23:306-309. July 1918.

Jennings, Mrs. Jennie T. Plea for advanced instruction in library summer schools. *School and Society.* 7:156-160. Feb. 9, 1918.

Professional training. *Pub. Libs.* 25:456-457. Oct. 1920.

Standards and purpose of a summer library course.

Unger, Nell. Summer course for school librarians. Lib. Jour. 50:349-350. April 15, 1925.
A discussion of the problem of summer library training.

GRADUATE SCHOOLS

Henry, W. E. A system of library schools. Lib. Jour. 50:347-349. April 15, 1925.
A proposed new schedule for library schools.

Higher study in library economy. *Pub. Libs.* 23:25. Jan. 1918.
Advocates graduate course in library economy, located so as to have the benefit of both university library and faculty.

Professional training. Lib. Jour. 50:634-655. Aug. 1925.

Tai, T. C. An advanced school of librarianship—aim of curriculum. *Pub. Libs.* 30:59-61. Feb. 1925.
Such a curriculum should give technical skill and the high ideal of raising the standards of the profession to compare with those of others.

Chicago, Ill. 1924:34.
Promotion of inadequately trained assistants injurious to organization as well as employee; dire need of professional library school on graduate basis.

Washington, D. C. 1923:23.
Washington urged as center for high grade library school.

TRAINING AND IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICE

TRAINING SCHOOL AND CLASSES

RECRUITING

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920:38; 1921:29.
Methods used in recruiting for training course.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1922-23:17.
School grants Russian scholarship for 1923-1924.

New Haven, Conn. 1920:12.
Vocational course in library economy in the high school suggested as a way to provide apprentices for library.

New York, N. Y. 1922:66.
Recruiting junior grade assistants directly from college proves successful.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Baker, M. E. Prevocational training for librarianship. Lib. Jour. 45:446-449. May 15, 1920.
A tabulation which shows academic subjects to be chosen by the prospective library school student.

Craig, F. M. Education of librarians: a fantasy. Lib. Jour. 44:577. Sept. 1919.
Prerequisites and library school training.

Newberry, Marie A. What should be the standards of admission to the training class? Lib. Journ. 44:284-287. May 1919.
Standards of admission and methods of selection.

Welles, Jessie. Secondary education in library work. *Pub. Libs.* 23:5-10. Jan. 1918.
Function and type of work to be done by the training class.

Cleveland, Ohio. 1922-23:44.
Apprentices given period of practical work before training.

Queens, N. Y. 1920:13.
Credits for college and library school courses accepted in lieu of examination for promotion in corresponding subjects.

Somerville, Mass. 1922:22-25.
Training class received twenty-six weeks of study and practice; outline of courses, entrance requirements, etc.

INSTRUCTION

Barden, B. R. Clerical course for library assistants. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 41:171-173. 1919.
Cleveland's plan, which offers two types of training for library assistants.

Curtis, F. R. Assistant's professional and cultural reading. *Lib. Occ.* 5:326-328. April 1920.

Hopkins, Julia A. New plan for training library assistants. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 41:167-171. 1919.
An outline of the work done in the training classes in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Iver, I. M. Advanced study for library assistants. Lib. Jour. 47:541-542. June 15, 1922.
Concerning advanced study in library work.

Mueser, Emilie. Neighborhood apprentice class. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 40:217-218. 1918.
Interesting account of a training class conducted co-operatively by three small libraries.

Newberry, Marie A. Reference work for training classes. Lib. Jour. 50:994-996. Dec. 1, 1925.

Reese, Rena. A few general principles in library training. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 14:111-113. Sept. 1918.
Same article in *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 7:129-132. Jan.-Mar. 1919.

—— Training in medium sized libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 29:53-59. Feb. 1924.
Outline of course of study used in the Denver Public Library.

—— Training the library assistant. *Pub. Libs.* 29:391-396. Oct. 1924.
Standards of the library training class.

Scott, Carrie E. Public library training classes. *Pub. Libs.* 29:59-60. Feb. 1924.

Birmingham, Ala. 1924:11-12.
Organize teacher-librarian classes; details.

Boston, Mass. 1922-23:58.
Elementary reference course for junior assistants.

—— 1923-24:25.
Have syllabus.

—— 1924-25.
Staff instruction.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1921:46.
Only picked branches used for practice work of training classes; librarians of these branches meet frequently to discuss practice work problems.

—— 1923:41-43.
New plan for staff instruction given.

Buffalo, N. Y. 1920:13.
Arrangements with University of Buffalo for training of new staff members; varied practice work during courses.

Chicago, Ill. 32-33.
Form course of junior lectures of 8 weeks for junior helpers.

Cincinnati, Ohio. 1922-23:17; 1923-24:14, 39.
Training class receives one month intensive lectures and class work; half-time paid practice work.

Evansville, Ind. 1924:3.
Offer reference course to apprentices and assistants.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1925:51.
Lack of accuracy greatest weakness outside of personality in work of training school classes.

Oakland, Calif. 1921-22:7.
Instruction for routine practice work, course of study, etc., noted.

Portland, Ohio. 1921:31.
Training class now on library school basis; some details.

—— 1922:14.
Institute junior attendants' class when regular training course cannot be given; three months' instruction.

ASSIMILATION IN SYSTEM

Hasse, Adelaide R. This business of ours. *Pub. Libs.* 23:303-305. July 1918.
Some of the failings of the library school.

Reese, Reña. Place of the training class in library service. Lib. Jour. 42:872-874. Nov. 1917.

—— Relations of actual work to the library school. *Pub. Libs.* 28:115-118. Mar. 1923.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:24.
Handling of training class by department and division heads incompatible with regular work.

PROVISION FOR RECOGNITION OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Promotions in libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 24:32. Jan. 1919.
Fundamental principles underlying promotions.

Des Moines, Ia. 1923-24:6-7.
Statistics of education and training of 42 members.

Savannah, Ga. 1921:16-17.
Economy of staff personnel.

PROVISION FOR STAFF KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS

Boston, Mass. 1921-22:48-49.
Assistants have lectures on outlines of English literature from university.

—— 1922-23:57.
Enlarged.

—— 1923-24.
Italian course for staff.

Evansville, Ind. 1923:2.
Have short course in children's literature for staff.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:3, 6.
Special "Suggested reading list for prospective librarians."

—— 1917-22:28-29.
Training class has sociology seminar.

Manchester, N. H. 1920:18.
Outline of study in civics for staff study given.

STAFF MEETINGS

Bostwick, Arthur E. Staff meetings. In his American public library. Ed. 3, rev. and enl. 1923. p. 212-214.
A general discussion of the purpose of staff organization.

Davis, M. L., and F. L. Rathbone. Necessity of staff meetings. Lib. Jour. 34:299-304. July 1901.
An old article but still valuable as a discussion of the benefit and value of staff meetings.

Merrill, J. W. Staff meetings. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 14:91-94. April 1918.
Summary of functions and practice in several Wisconsin libraries.

Baltimore, Md. 1918-25. Library staff.
Good staff organization and excellent *esprit de corps* manifested.

Des Moines, Iowa. 1922-23:14.
Fortnightly round tables on children's literature for those whose work brings them in contact with department.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-22:62-63.
Weekly book talks by staff members and visitors; held alternate Wednesdays and Thursdays to accommodate staff; some used by papers as feature articles.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:6.
Staff meetings planned and conducted by assistants.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Babcock, Mrs. J. G. Professional ethics from the viewpoint of a head librarian. *Calif. News Notes.* 16:123-127. April 1921.

Bolton, C. K. Ethics of librarianship. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* 101:138-146. May 1922.
Résumé in Lib. Jour. 47:549-500. June 15, 1922.
A proposed revised code of ethics prefaced by an historical sketch of the codes of American librarianship. Based on his article in *Pub. Libs.* 14:203-205. June 1909.

Dana, John Cotton. Efficiency. *Pub. Libs.* 25:4-6. Jan. 1920.
Discusses place of rules in a well-organized library; necessity of loyalty to whole system as well as to single department.

Etiquette for library employees. *N. Y. Libs.* 9:169. Feb. 1925.
Discusses conversation behind the main desk.

Hadley, Chalmers. Outside of working hours. *Pub. Libs.* 28:1-4. Jan. 1923.
Loyalty of assistants toward the library "after working hours."

Love, F. D. Assistant's opportunities to serve her library.
Supplement to *Ill. Libs.* Oct. 1923. 5:149-152.

Miller, Zana K. Tradition versus common sense in the day's work. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 42: 155-160. 1920.
Same article in *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 9:10-13. Jan.-Mar. 1921.

Noblesse oblige. *Pub. Libs.* 25:139-140. Mar. 1920.
Brief discussion of the ethics of salaries.

Penley, Mrs. L. B. K. Professional ethics for libraries from the point of view of the assistant. *Calif. News Notes.* 16:128-131. April 1921.
Defines library ethics.

Sawyer, E. R. How much do imponderables weigh? *Pub. Libs.* 28:413-420. Oct. 1923.

Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library. Code of ethics. The Library. 1923. Folder.
The code of professional ethics in the above library.

Strohm, Adam. Pull in the gangway. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 43:146-147. 1922.
A plea for creating clear and honest thinkers for promoting and socializing intelligence.

Words to the wise. *Pub. Libs.* 26:206. April 1921.
Library atmosphere and etiquette.

Sioux City, Iowa. 1924:4.
Department heads formulate code of ethics; board approves.

Tacoma, Wash. 1921:19.
Revised rules approved; changes noted.

RELATIONS TO STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Emmons, H. H. Individual's responsibility to his profession. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 44:140-141. 1922.
Ideals of character, proficiency, and service.

Hazeltine, M. E. Librarian's duty to his profession. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 16:144-146. 1922.
Article reprinted in the *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 19:31-34. Feb. 1923.

Roden, Carl B. Librarian's duty to his profession. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 44:141-144. 1922.
Article reprinted in *Ill. Libs.* 4:121-123. Oct. 1922.

State association programs. Lib. Jour. 50:601-602. July 1925.

Internal Organization

DEPARTMENTALIZATION

Abraham, E. G. Keeping in touch with different departments of the library. *Lib. Occ.* 6:288-292. July 1922.

Blackburn, B. F. "Goops." *Pub. Libs.* 28:232-233. May 1923.
Relations of assistants and chiefs.

Countryman, Gratia A. Problems of departmental organization. Lib. Jour. 50:213-214. March 1, 1925.

Canton, Ohio. 1924:4-5.
Departmentalize; have blue print of organization.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:6.
Department heads meet weekly.

Savannah, Ga. 1921:11-12.
Building planned for departmentalization.

LIBRARIAN

QUALIFICATIONS

Ames, J. G. Can a trained librarian be made to pay? *Pub. Libs.* 29:510-513. Dec. 1924.
Partially reprinted in *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 21:7-8. Jan. 1925.

Blackburn, B. F. "Goops." *Pub. Libs.* 28:232-233. May 1923.
What a librarian should be from assistant's point of view. Includes a few "don'ts."

Davis, R. C. Old librarian and the new. *Pub. Libs.* 23:163-164. April 1918.
A general discussion of qualifications.

Education of librarians. *Pub. Libs.* 24:160-162. May 1919.
Discusses professional standards.

Flexner, J. M. Choosing a librarian from the viewpoint of the assistant. *Pub. Libs.* 25:429-432. Oct. 1920.

Ingraham, M. K. Necessary qualifications of a good librarian. *Canadian Bookman.* 3:38-40. June 1921.

Institute for Government Research. Bureau of Public Personnel Administration. Suggested tests for senior library assistants. 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Public Personnel Studies.* 3:97-110. March 1925.
Discussion of use of mental tests for librarians. Sample set of tests given.

Kidder, H. L. To be or not to be, scholarly librarians. *Pub. Libs.* 29:126-127. March 1924.
A plea for the scholarly librarian.

Kidder, Harriet B. Librarian's advancement. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 10:42. July, Aug., Sept. 1925.

Walter, Frank K. In a quiet corner with a little book. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 21:208-212. Oct. 1925.
"If you do not like to read, you have no real place in the professional work of the library."

DUTIES

Petrie, George. Librarian as a statesman. *Pub. Libs.* 25:425-429. Oct. 1920.
Discusses tasks that lie before every librarian.

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An annotated list.
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Albany, N. Y. 1922-24:3.
Almost all current fiction and non-fiction received on approval; book committee selects.
Chicago, Ill. 1923:33-34.
Book selection and replacement described.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1923-24:18-19.
Staff reports on magazine serial stories that will appear in book form later.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:9.
Department heads, as book committees, select new books at weekly meeting.
St. Louis, Mo. 1920-1921:25.
Reviewers of new books outside library.
Springfield, Mass. 1923:12.
Keep record of books asked for and not supplied; analysis of reasons.

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ORGANIZATION

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Places book buying on a business basis; contends that librarian must know values.
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Concludes that bookselling in libraries is unwise.
Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20:29.
High school books ordered thru library.

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Greenhalgh, J. L. Library accounting. LIB. JOUR. 43: 307-311. May 1918.
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Model systems and records for book buying for small library. *N. Y. Libs.* 8:208-210. May 1923.
Raney, M. Llewellyn, *and others.* How to import. LIB. JOUR. 46:883-884. Nov. 1, 1921.
Process of importation outlined for smaller library.
Whyte, F. H. Order routine. In her Routine work in the small library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:128. May, 1919.
Brooklyn, N Y. 1924:22.
Accessions decrease from 74,896 to 65,777.
Chicago, Ill. 1923:22.
Popularity of title at reserve desk determines number of copies needed; use 6 weeks as standard; send copies later to branches and stations.
Davenport, Ia. 1923:200.
Stations receive a few new books monthly.
—— 1924:15.
Have editions file in order department.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1921-1922:32.
Tabulate outstanding continuations for better visualization.
—— 1922-23:28.
Mimeographed directions for dealers; single order list of branch wants; saves time but does not permit visualization of individual branch needs.
—— 1925:30.
Year books and annuals added to list of continuations.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:37.
Periodical department handles all continuation records; places regular and special orders.
—— 1921-22:8.
Standing orders for scientific books on approval from 4 publishers; over half of book fund goes to local dealers.
—— 1923-24:13.
Changed continuation records to order department.
New York, N. Y. 1921:22, 47-49.
Order and accession divisions combined; details of routine.
St. Louis, Mo. 1920-21:38-39.
Have check list of duplicates.
—— 1921-33:29.
Circulate these lists.

SOURCES OF PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE

Bay, J. Christian. The status of western Americana. LIB. JOUR. 50:1039-1042. Dec. 15, 1925.
A discussion of market conditions.
Exchanges with the Bibliothèque Nationale. LIB. JOUR. 50:598. July 1925.
Smith, Charles W. Buying western books. LIB. JOUR. 50:851-852. Oct. 15, 1925.
Difficulties in securing Western Americana.
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Suggestions in ordering books by Glen Parker, of Baker and Taylor Co.
Allentown, Pa. 1920:12.
Acknowledge gifts monthly in newspapers.

PRICES AND DISCOUNTS

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The practical side of ordering, from whom to buy, making up the order, order list, etc.
Wasting book money. *N. Y. Libs.* 9:5-7. Nov. 1923.
Wilmington, Del. 1921-22:16.
Replacements placed with second-hand dealer: save nearly 50%.
—— 1922-23:13.
Average cost $1.35 per vol.

COST OF DEPARTMENT'S WORK

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920:30.
Average cost of volumes supplied second-hand, 48c.
—— 1921:35.
Satisfactory for use and rebinding.
—— 1922:30.
Buy books likely to be in demand in the second hand market.
—— 1922:44-45.
Finance department received duplicates of orders from supply department; not yet from books, however.
—— 1923:32.
Second hand cost of books, 41.5c.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1925:49.
Library blanks and stationery printed by printing department of Vocational School; library board pays only for materials used.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:23.
Book order costs 12½c. a vol.; $.087 for each dollar.
—— 1923-24:13.
Reduced to 10.4c.
—— 1925:10.
Increase in price of books estimated at average of 40 per cent.

(To be continued)

W. Nijhoff, Jr., of Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, expects to attend the fiftieth anniversary conference of the A. L. A., and is making appointments with clients in this country. Those with whom he has not yet made connections by correspondence are asked to communicate with him in care of Messrs. Tice and Lynch, 21 Pearl Street, New York City.

The World List of Scientific Periodicals

THE compilers of this list have missed an opportunity to make a very useful reference work.

The importance of periodicals and society publications is recognized more than ever in every library where research is being done and every aid to finding and using this material is gladly welcomed. We have several lists of such literature that ignore the first principles of entry, probably because they have not been prepared by those who use them. In indexes to this literature where the name of the periodical is but incidental to the finding of the article this is not so serious, altho here a distorted reference is likely to send a reader to the wrong place in a library catalog when seeking the periodical wanted. The general reader is not trained to distinguish between society publications and periodicals proper so that when he encounters a reference to the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society he is pretty sure to look in a catalog under the word Journal, and everyone who has done this knows what he does not find in any scientifically cataloged library. Scholars and other writers giving references to articles in periodical publications cause great hardship to those attempting to reach the sources cited by their failure to appreciate that there are well defined laws in bibliography with which they should become familiar before attempting to guide their readers to their sources. Every reference librarian knows how large a percentage of readers either fails to find the work cited or is obliged to ask assistance from the librarian. This has gone on so many years and literature is so permeated with careless references that it seems almost hopeless to stem the tide.

But when it comes to lists of periodicals that are of primary use to trained reference workers and are chiefly used to check up the exact title as well as to locate materials in library collections, the need for adherence to bibliographic laws that have grown out of long experience becomes more imperative.

The World List of Scientific Periodicals, published by the Oxford University Press, is a work of this kind. The first volume is an alphabetical list of titles, serially numbered, giving place of publication. The second volume is intended to give the holding of at least one library in the United Kingdom. The first criticism that comes to mind is the question, why make two lists one of which has to be consulted to use the other. This involves not only an additional expense of printing, but also an added expenditure of time on the part of those using the work.

More serious, however, is the arrangement of the entries in the first volume. No attempt is made to differentiate between society publications and periodicals, as is done in all well made catalogs, but publications of societies are entered under Report, Proceedings, Abhandlungen, Sitzungsberichte, etc., thereby giving a bewildering number of entries under the more common titles, as well as separating the different publications of the same society into widely different places. This practice becomes more annoying in the case of reports of societies, which may be annual reports one year, biennial reports another year, and again simply reports. The user is not much concerned about the period-issue as he is to get at the reports of a society. The disregard of the articles and prepositions forming a part of the title is always questionable in bibliographical lists following an alphabetical arrangement, especially if the words are used at all, since all used words that are disregarded in the arrangement are so many stumbling blocks to be passed over before finding the thing sought. Little discrepancies like the disregarding of the word Royal in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* and not in the title *Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales*, are not quite understandable.

The Union List of Serials in the United States and Canada now being issued by a committee of the American Library Association is so satisfactory in these respects that it should have served as a model for all such lists both as to forms of entry and designation as to library holdings.

Libraries in the United States will be grateful for the list of International Congresses which has been omitted from the Union List of Serials.

WILLARD AUSTEN, *Librarian.*
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

In the September Magazines

The Ten Outstanding Articles in the September Magazines as selected by the Library Advisory Committee of the Franklin Square Agency (Arthur E. Bostwick, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., and Edward F. Stevens) are:

"Darwin the Destroyer," by Gamaliel Bradford, in *Harper's;* "The Men at Geneva," by Ernest Poole, in the *Century*; "Stop, Look, Listen!" by William Z. Ripley, in *Atlantic Monthly*; "The Debt Settlement," by the Right Hon. Philip Snowden, in the *Atlantic*; "The Drift of Human Affairs," by James Harvey Robinson in *Harper's*; "Lincoln's Honorable Parentage," by Louis A. Warren, in the *Century*; "Beyond the Milky Way," by George Ellery Hale, and "The Sifting Power of Cities," by Ellsworth Huntington, both in *Scribner's*; "We Bag the Famous Marco Polo Sheep," by Theodore Roosevelt, in the *Cosmopolitan*; "Bus or Train—or Both," by John C. Emery, in the *Review of Reviews.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

ONLY a fortnight now to complete fifty years of the A. L. A. and bring us all, good and loyal librarians, to Atlantic City en route to birthplace Philadelphia! The commemorative exercises there on Wednesday morning, conveniently near to the new Pennsylvania station, will not occupy overmuch time in the morning, and the afternoon will give opportunity to visiting Americans as well as foreign guests to view the sesquicentennial exhibition at the other end of Philadelphia. This has not attracted the attention that was given fifty years ago to the Centennial, but it is well worth seeing and is more easily seen. The Education building with the A. L. A. exhibit will be the focus of attraction for those not diverted overmuch by midway pleasures, and the library exhibit indeed is worth in itself a journey to Philadelphia. Here are concentrated the fruitage of fifty years of effort and development in the collective exhibits of the association and the individual exhibits of many libraries. It would be worth a week's time, if there were a week's time to spare. But the conference on return to Atlantic City will keep everyone occupied to the week end and then comes the post-conference journey planned especially for the foreign delegates. The post-conferences have been most useful and interesting features of the A. L. A. thruout its history and tho this year the trip will involve a good deal of stout professional work in visiting so many great libraries it is to be hoped that all may survive the trials and tribulations and that our foreign visitors may be sent on their homeway rejoicing both at their welcome and what they have seen and heard.

THE roll of delegates and representatives from foreign countries who are to be in attendance at the semi-centenary conference now includes visitors from twenty-five countries, among them two of South America, three of Central America, China, Japan and Palestine in Asia, Liberia in Africa, besides European countries. The English delegation of a dozen or more will be headed by President Guppy of the British Library Association, Lord Elgin, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and Dr. Sharp of the British Museum, while the French delegation, it is hoped, will include M. Roland-Marcel, head of the Bibliothèque Nationale and Germany will send Dr. Krüss, director of the State Library at Berlin. This is a larger representation of countries than at the international conference in St. Louis in 1904 and is evidence of the increasing solidarity of the library interests thruout the world. There are already registered over fifty visitors from abroad and probably the list will be substantially increased at Atlantic City.

FROM two countries which seem to us farthest off there come two women as library representatives of whom it may be said that few in the whole library profession are more entitled to honor in these days. Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, it should be recalled, did international service far beyond library relations in putting thru Congress—for it was the result of her individual exertion—the bill to release the balance of the Boxer indemnity for educational use in China which not only made America the most favored nation in these troublous times of late years but set the pace for England, France and Japan to follow our example. For twenty-five years of true missionary zeal Miss Wood, not originally a librarian, has been looking forward to library development in China as one of the chief keys for its modern progress, and thruout the Chinese Republic the thrill of what she has done is felt and appreciated in the library development which means so much for China. Madame Haffkin-Hamburger has been engaged for thirty-six years in her library work in Russia, keeping in friendly relation with successive governmental forms until now she is honored by the Soviet for her national work which won recognition in the congratulatory festival in her honor last year. The library school which she quietly founded, following American models, to some extent, has sent out hundreds of students to different parts of that great country and future Russia will indeed be indebted to her for much of its cultural progress. Among all the delegates who come to us none should be more heartily welcomed.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, whose well filled life of ninety-two years ceased on earth last month, was a member of the Boston conference in 1879 and was elected the first honorary member of the A. L. A. in recognition of the services he had accomplished nearly fifty years ago for education and culture and his in-

terest in the library movement. In his college years at Harvard in the early fifties he was contemporary with Justin Winsor whom he later selected as head of the Harvard library, Charles A. Cutter, his chosen alternate for that post, and four other librarians who achieved success in our profession. Honored internationally for his world wide service, honored nationally for his ennobling influence thruout the country, he is honored also by his associates of the A. L. A. for the specific interest which he took in the field of culture and progress which the American Library Association represents.

A PROFESSIONAL journal should not only put forward the views of the profession which it represents but also present to that profession the views of others whose differing opinions may be of service. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has, of course, given prompt and full space to the bulletins of Dr. Raney's book-buying committee of the A. L. A., all the more promptly and fully because the editor of this journal, identified for many years with the former American (Authors) Copyright League, which sought full justice internationally for authors and accepted the manufacturing clause and other limitations only under protest as necessary conditions, has personally taken a different view. The communications in the previous and present issues present respectively the case of the author and the legal and practical relations of the question in the present clash of opinions, and should have attention from those who are willing and desirous to hear the other side. The issue should be a friendly one and should really be free from acrimony, for it is only in this spirit that the best results can come, especially now that we have had enough of war in general. It is scarcely probable that at the short session of the present Congress the copyright bill in any shape can be pressed to passage so that it is likely to go over to the new Congress, not due to meet until December, 1927—the more's the pity! But now is the time for any protest to individual congressmen from their constituencies, and local librarians should take notice and action accordingly. It is not wise to ask congressmen to vote for the Perkins bill instead of the Vestal bill, since the latter is the development of the former, and on this the committee is concentrating attention and on this the Houses will vote. The specific issue is on the last clause of the library proviso which requires that, in the case of editions of English works manufactured in this country and so registered in the copyright office, the proprietor of the American copyright should first be asked to supply the copy of the English edition desired. The American Library Association joins with other cultural representative bodies in desiring that our country should become a member of the international copyright union, and individual librarians should be careful to impress upon their representatives in Senate and in House their desire to see the United States a member of the copyright union, whatever the adjustment of detail, in the hope that differences of opinion may meanwhile be adjusted.

In the Library World

New York

THE School of Library Service at Columbia University which includes the New York State Library School and the Library School of the New York Public Library will begin its first term on September 22nd, but the formal opening of the school will not take place until October 1st, at McMillin Academic Theatre, Columbia University, at four o'clock. The program will consist of brief addresses by Melvil Dewey, founder of the New York State Library School; Edwin H. Anderson, director of the Library School of the New York Public Library; James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library School; Charles C. Williamson, director of the new school, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15th and June 15th contained accounts of the merging of the New York State Library School and the Library School of the New York Public Library with the Columbia school, the plans and purpose of the new school and a list of the faculty. In addition to the regular faculty the following lecturers will present special subjects: Azariah S. Root, librarian and professor of bibliography, Oberlin College, History of printing; Roger Howson, librarian of Columbia University, Book-buying; James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library, Government publications; Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University reference librarian, Bibliography; Linda H. Morley, librarian of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., Special libraries; Mildred H. Pope, librarian of Girard College, School libraries; Leonore St. John Power, New York Public Library, Library work with children. It is expected that over seventy students will register, an enrollment representing twenty-six states and four foreign countries. There are four from Norway, three from Canada and one each from China and Japan.

BEGINNING this month, the New York Public Library will conduct a training class to prepare applicants for service as junior assistants in both the reference and circulation de-

partments. The course offered covers a term of eighteen weeks, to be repeated twice a year, classes beginning in September and February.

Elementary courses in cataloging, reference, book selection, and lectures on the history and organization of the New York Public Library will be given. Half the term will be spent in class work and half in practical service on pay in the several branches and divisions of the library.

In considering applicants for admission emphasis is placed upon personal fitness for library service, and educational qualifications. To this end, candidates for admission must present two years of college work, or its equivalent, and take the entrance examinations, which consist of tests of mental ability, general acquaintance with history, literature and current affairs.

The class will be in charge of Alice G. Higgins, formerly of the faculty of the Library School of the New York Public Library, assisted by Margaret B. Martin from the University of Washington Library School, as secretary. Paul North Rice, chief of the preparation division of the reference department, and Emma Cragin, in charge of the cataloging division of the circulation department, will act as assisting instructors.

The library has no intention of starting another library school: the sole purpose of this class is to provide systematic training for its own service.

Michigan

A RULING adopted by the Board of the Kalamazoo Public Library provides that: When a person shall have been a member of the staff three years, and desires to add to her personal equipment as a librarian by study at either a professional or academic school, she shall be granted a second month of vacation on full pay if the chief librarian and the Board of Education (under which the library functions) shall, by vote, approve of the course she proposes to enter, and provided that she returns to the library for at least six months of further service. Not more than two members of the staff may take advantage of this opportunity at one time.

Illinois

PLANS for the first branch library to be built by the Chicago Public Library in its new expansion program have been approved and construction was begun August 1. For this branch, located in a closely populated foreign neighborhood on the southwest side, a one-story building, about one hundred by sixty feet in area is planned.

Plans for the second branch are under way for the far-west residence section known as Austin. A beautiful site, 125 by 75 feet in extent, has been secured in a public square facing the main-travelled streets of the community. The site, which is exceptionally well located, was granted without cost to the Library by the City Council upon petition of the local residents and with the support of the Park Board which controlled the square. Construction of this branch will begin early in the fall.

The Pullman Public Library, founded by George M. Pullman in the famous "model town" of that name, has recently become the property of the Chicago Public Library. The town was long since incorporated in the limits of the City of Chicago and the library has been conducted by a private board of trustees under the Pullman estate. It was housed in a suite of rooms in one of the community buildings. By negotiations now concluded the 15,000 volumes and valuable records and memorials of the early days of the community, become the property of the Chicago Public Library. Included in the transfer was the gift of a splendid piece of vacant ground, one hundred feet square, upon which the Public Library Board agrees to build a branch library, to be named the George M. Pullman Branch. Erection of this Branch will be started late in the present year or early in 1927, to be completed in the fall of the latter year, and will be the third new branch in the extension program, of which two will stand on sites acquired without cost to the Library.

THE Consultation Service of the National Safety Council, Chicago, has answered 6,069 requests for information during the fiscal year just closed as compared with 2,677 such inquiries in 1922. These inquiries were answered by sending out 40,439 pieces of information, including books, pamphlets, clippings, photographs, blueprints, bulletins and similar material. Twenty-nine exhibits were prepared and sent to various association meetings and expositions—the largest number in any one year.

IN the use made of the John Crerar Library in 1925 is evident a complete recovery from the effect of the war years, the removal to the new building, and the cessation of evening service, according to the annual report of the library for that year. Never before have so many persons used the library and only once before has the total amount of use been equalled. The number of visitors was 186,254, of which 49,414 came in the evening, and the calls for books were 200,213. During the year the collections of bound volumes passed the half-million mark, with accessions during the year of 14,731. Three hundred and thirty-one of the gaps in serials caused by the war were filled thru the efforts of J. Christian Bay, medical reference librarian, during his recent trip to Scandinavian countries.

Tennessee

THE Dixie Portland Memorial Library, the gift of Mayor Richard Hardy of Chattanooga to Richard City, Tenn., is semi-Gothic in design with walls of a burnt leather tone, shelves and furniture of walnut and shelving so designed as to adapt itself to the needs of a school library. The sloping shelves and atlas cases are a part of the shelf equipment. The colors produce a soft glow in a room which occupies the central part of the second floor and which radiates an invitation to read.

THE DIXIE PORTLAND MEMORIAL SCHOOL LIBRARY IS CALCULATED TO MAKE OF EVERYONE A READER.

As far as possible fine editions with Kate Greenaway, Wyeth, Walter Crane, Heath Robinson and Dulac illustrations have been included in the collection numbering fourteen hundred volumes, or about five books to each pupil in the school. The selection of the books was made by Miss Nora Crimmins, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library, and the classification and cataloging were done under the direction of Miss Aull of Chattanooga with the aid of Miss Ruth Brown of the Chattanooga Public Library.

Mississippi

THE Mississippi Legislature recently created the State Library Commission but made no appropriation for its support. It is composed of three ex-officio members: Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian, Miss Susie V. Powell, president of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs and Whitman Davis, president the state Library Association; and two members appointed by the Governor: Mrs. Chas. A. Neal and Mrs. Joe Norwood. On call of the Governor, the members met in Jackson on August 20th and organized by electing Whitman Davis, librarian of Mississippi A. & M. College, chairman, Miss Susie V. Powell, sec. pro tem.

California

CONTRA Costa County Free Library in its annual report dated July 8, 1926, notes that it has forty-two branch distributing points and that fifty-six schools receive library service. The town of Pinole has something novel in a library building in its combination of a library, firehouse, jail and community hall. Several counties are considering a combined city and county library building.

Texas

THREE new branches, its first, were opened by the Carnegie Library of San Antonio in the year ending May 31. Woodlawn Branch is located at the Woodlawn Ice Factory in free quarters provided by the owner of the factory: South Side Branch has rooms in Brackenridge Senior School: and the colored branch is housed in a separate building adjoining the Community House, which property was acquired by the city several months ago. The circulation of 266,611 represented a gain of 36,760.

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Library Book Outlook

AMONG non-fiction titles of the past fortnight, travel-books lead in point of number and importance.

The Fight of the Firecrest, by Alain Gerbault (910, Appleton, $1.50), is the record of a lone-hand cruise across the Atlantic, made by a young Frenchman, in a 39-foot cutter-yacht. On the Stream of Travel, by James Norman Hall (910, Houghton-Mifflin, $3), is the Odyssey of the author's wanderings, from the Midwest town in which he grew up, thru the Great War, in Europe and America, up to his present abode in Tahiti.

A Primitive Arcadia, by Ellis Silas (919.5, Little-Brown, $4.50), gives the Papuan impressions of an artist who settled and worked for three years on a little-known group of islands in that region. On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews (915.8, Putnam, $6), is a narrative of the discoveries and adventures of the Central Asiatic Expeditions of 1922, 1923, and 1925. The Road to Lamaland, by "Ganpat" (915.8, Doran, $5), relates the impressions of an adventurous journey to Western Tibet. Rambles in North Africa, by Albert Wilson (916, Little-Brown, $4), tells of a tour of Algeria and Tunisia, made by the author and his two daughters, in 1922, 1924, and 1925, travelling not in conducted luxury, but nevertheless in quite tolerable comfort on their own.

On the Diamond-Trail in British Guiana, by Gwen Richardson (918.8, Brentano's, $2.50), tells of an Englishwoman's visit to the famous diamond-fields of that region. Spain in a Two-Seater, by Halford Ross (914.6, Brentano's, $2.50), is a conversational, illustrated account of a trip taken by the artist-author and his wife. With Seaplane and Sledge in the Arctic, by George Binney (919.8, Doran, $6), is the story of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition, as told by its leader.

Home-Life under the Stuarts, by Elizabeth Godfrey (914.2, Stokes, $4), is an intimate reconstruction, based on old family letters and memoirs.

In Biography we have A Lily of Old France, by Eric Rede Buckley (Appleton, $3.50), a vivid character-study of Marie Leckzinska, Queen of France, a stainless person, forced to live in the atmosphere of vice, intrigue, and self-seeking of Louis X's court; Naphtali, by C. Lewis Hind (Dodd-Mead, $4), a volume of illustrated reminiscences, subtitled "Influences and adventures while earning a living by writing"; and Last Memories of a Tenderfoot, by R. B. Townshend (Dodd-Mead, $3.50), containing letters and memoirs, together with further unpublished sketches of life in Colorado, in 1870, and some letters written when the author revisited the place in 1903.

Sociology and Economics are represented by three books. The Democratic Way of Life, by Thomas V. Smith (301, Univ. of Chicago Press, $1.75), is a profession of the social faith of a modern man. The International Labor Organization, by Paul Perigord (331, Appleton, $3), is a study of this organization, membership in which goes with membership in the League of Nations. The Marriage-Market, by Charles Kingston (347, Dodd-Mead, $4), is an account of the most remarkable marriages of the last half-century, full of queer stories about secret marriages, breach-of-promise cases, and strange alliances.

In Poetry there is a new volume by Amy Lowell, entitled East Wind (811, Houghton-Mifflin, $2.25), containing thirteen new poems of New England life and character.

A biographical, critical, and bibliographical study, Eugene O'Neill, by Barrett H. Clark (812, McBride, $1), is published in the Modern American Writers series.

A scientific book of importance is The Mammoth, and Mammoth-Hunting in Northeast Siberia, by Bassett Digby (569, Appleton, $4), which is the story of the mammoth in its entirety, being the outcome of painstaking research and actual investigation in various regions of the globe.

The new fiction-titles of interest include W. J. Locke's Perella (Dodd-Mead, $2), which is typically Lockean; Dorothy Canfield Fisher's Her Son's Wife (Harcourt-Brace, $2), a novel centering about the theme of a woman's comfortable existence, around which everything revolved until her son brought home a wife; J. D. Beresford's Almost Pagan (Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50), in which the father of a family, whose life was an unimaginative routine, is suddenly startled into a new and vital course; Baroness Orczy's The Celestial City (Doran, $2), a typical Orczian novel, the scene of which is laid in Russia; Rafael Sabatini's Bellarion (Houghton-Mifflin, $2.50), a romance of the Italian Renaissance; L. M. Montgomery's The Blue Castle (Stokes, $2), a grown-ups' novel, showing what a girl of determination will do when she is told, at twenty-nine, that she has only one more year to live; Eden Phillpotts' Jig-Saw (Macmillan, $2), a mystery story; and a first novel, The Way of the Panther, by Denny C. Stokes (Stokes, $2), which is a gripping tale of the sway of the jungle in Southern India.

Among reprints of recent publication might

WOMEN TORCHBEARERS

The Story of the Great Crusade

Ushering in the beginning of the end of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic in America. By Elizabeth Putnam Gordon. Cloth. illustrated, 320 pages, $1.50.

Frances E. Willard—The Maiden Knight of the New Chivalry for Home Protection. The Story of Her Life by Anna A. Gordon. Introduction by Lady Henry Somerset. Cloth, illustrated, 355 pp. $2.00.

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be mentioned: Cagliostro, by W. R. H. Trowbridge (Brentano's, $3.50), originally published in 1910 and out-of-print for some years; The Life of Benvenuto Cellini, translated by John Addington Symonds, in a new, popular edition (Scribner, $2.50); The Physiology of Taste, by Brillat-Savarin (394, Boni-Liveright, $3.50), in a complete English version; The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan, by James J. Morier (Knopf, $3), in the Blue Jade Library; and The History of the Life of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great, by Henry Fielding (Greenberg, $2), and The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom, by Tobias G. Smollett (Greenberg, $2.50), both in the Rogues' Bookshelf series.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Library Organizations

Pittsburgh Catalogers

THE Pittsburgh group of catalogers and classifiers was recently organized at a dinner meeting with an initial membership of twenty-one. The plan of organization, as prepared by a temporary committee, was adopted and officers forming an executive committee were elected: Chairman, Clara Beetle, acting head of catalog department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; secretary-treasurer, (Mrs.) Blanche K. S. Wappart, librarian Carnegie Institute of Technology; Executive Committee member, Edith M. Tinkler, head cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Northside, Pittsburgh.

Miss Emma Kinne of the University of Pittsburgh Library gave an account of the Ohio State Library Association's Cleveland meeting which she had just attended.

Anyone in western Pennsylvania who wishes to join the group may do so by sending name and dues (50 cents) to the secretary-treasurer.

The next meeting, to be held in the latter part of October, will be devoted to reports by those who attend the A.L.A. Conference.

BLANCHE K. S. WAPPAT, *Secretary*.

Michigan Library Association

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association held in Manistee, June 30th-July 3, heard at the opening session Mrs. Marguerite Wilkinson's address on "Contemporary Poetry." She read a number of selections to illustrate the work of the four schools of poetry which have developed during the last fifteen years in America: poets of locality, of personality, the women poets, and the writers of authentic nature poetry.

On the following morning came a business meeting, the afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening the first paper was by Beatrice M. Prall of the Saginaw Public Library, whose subject was "Modern Fiction as an Index of Social Life and Customs," giving examples from contemporary writers whose stories deal with the problems of this decade. Rudolph H. Gjelsness of the University of Michigan Library, gave then "Some Observations on Books and Reading in Norway." Never before has Norway had so many writers of the first rank. He mentioned especially Hamsun, Bojer, Hans Kinck, Segrid Undset and Olav Dunn. Next Leila B. Wilcox of the Port Huron Public Library talked about "The Great Unreached" and how to appeal to those of each community who are indifferent to, or unacquainted with, the local library; and the final paper was presented by Miss Elizabeth Steele of the Detroit Public Library, on "Organizing the Musical Department for Service." Those who have at heart the making of America a musical nation agree that any great advance must come from the education of children, and in this musical training of children librarians may have a small share.

Friday morning was devoted to four round tables: children's section, cataloging section, library administration and school libraries. Luncheon was at Portage Inn, and the afternoon meeting was held on the shore of Lake Michigan, where Dr. Elliott R. Downing of Chicago University, gave a most interesting address on "The Life of the Dunes." It was an unusual experience to sit on the sandy slope of a dune and learn how it was built and what fauna and flora are found thereon.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Chippewa Hotel with Mr. J. S. Cleavinger of Saginaw as master of ceremonies. The Lansing Library Club presented a "Michigan Revue," entitled "Much Ado About Nothing," with songs original and appropriate and jokes exploiting the foibles of prominent members of the Association.

Mrs. Clara D. Pierson of Stanton, one of the Michigan authors present, spoke in a delightful vein of her early interest in nature study. Mr. Harold Titus of Traverse City, another Michigan author, appealed to the librarians to instill in the young people of today a love for the land and a sense of kinship for the soil.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, William W. Bishop; vice-presidents, Beatrice Prall and Marion K. Service; secretary, May V. Sibley; and treasurer, Maude E. Grill.

Minnesota Catalogers

AT the Catalogers Round Table meeting of the Minnesota Library Association in June, Katharine Foster, who is in charge of the cataloging of periodicals in the Minneapolis Public

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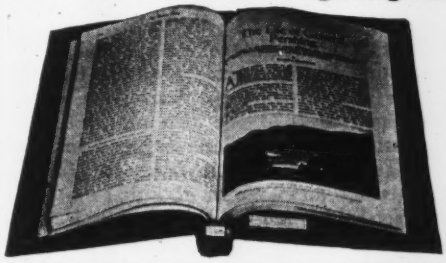

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Library, read a paper on the cataloging of periodicals in the small public library, discussing general rules based on the practice in the Minneapolis Public Library; Edna L. Goss gave a paper on Library of Congress subject headings, printed in full in this number; the report of Miss Edith Grannis, on modifications of the Dewey classification in educational subjects, was read by Helen Farr; and Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings of the St. Paul Public Library reported on some forthcoming manuals and text books on cataloging, including the new edition of the A. L. A. Catalog, Miss Mary E. Hyde's text book on subject headings, the A. L. A. cataloging committee's manual for the cataloging of music and the new A. L. A. text book on cataloging being prepared under the supervision of Dr. Charters of Chicago University.

AMY C. MOON, *Chairman.*

Among Librarians

Foreign Delegates Who Will Attend the Anniversary Conference

Belgium. Mr. Camille Caspar, Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels. Arrive N. Y. Sept. 26—S. S. Lapland. Mlle. Rachel Sedeyn, Université Libre, Brussels. Mr. Theodore Schillings, l'Université Catholique de Louvain. Dr. J. A. Goris, Bibliothèque Principale, Antwerp.

China. Dr. John G. Kwei, Shantung Christian University, Tsinan. Miss Mary E. Wood, Boone University Library, Wuchang.

Denmark. Mr. A. G. Drachmann, University Library, Copenhagen. Mr. O. Thyregod, Industriforeningens Bibliotek, Copenhagen.

France. M. Ernest Coyècque, Ecole de Bibliothécaires, Paris. M. Gabriel Henriot, Bibliothèque Forney, Paris. Mr. Eugene Morel, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Germany. Dr. Adolph Hilsenbeck, Universitäts-Bibliothek, Munich. Dr. Hugo Krüss, Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Great Britain. Miss A. S. Cooke, Kent County Library, Maidstone, England. Lord Elgin (and Lady Elgin) Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline. Mr. Thomas Gorrie, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline. Mr. Henry Guppy, John Rylands Library, Manchester. Mr. Charles Nowell, Gulson Library, Coventry. Mr. Ryrie Orr, Scottish Library Association, Greenock. Mr. F. J. Peplow, Deptford Public Libraries, London. Mr. S. A. Pitt, Public Library, Glasgow. Mr. Walter Powell, Public Libraries, Birmingham. Mr. Ernest A. Savage, Public Libraries, Edinburgh. Mr. R. F. Sharp, British Museum, London. Capt. Richard Wright, Middlesex County Libraries, Hounslow.

Holland. Dr. and Mrs. Jacob ter Meulen, Palace of Peace, The Hague, Holland.

Ireland. Mr. R. J. Gourley, Public Libraries, Belfast, N. Ireland.

Italy. Mr. James G. Hodgson, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Japan. Mr. E. Matsumoto, Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo. Mr. R. N. Ohsa, Dairen Library of South Manchuria Railway Co. Mr. Tamaki Yamada, Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo.

Norway. Mr. Thor Andersen, Norske Avdeling, Universitats Biblioteket, Osla.

Palestine. Miss Sophie A. Udin, Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

Russia. Madame L. Haffkin-Hamburger, Institute for Library Science, All-Union Lenin Memorial Library, Moscow.

Sweden. Dr. Isak G. A. Collijn, Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm, Sweden.

Switzerland. Mr. André Bovet, Bibliothèque Publique de la Ville, Neuchatel.

Susan E. Black, 1912 Drexel, librarian at Tacony Branch, Philadelphia, appointed chief of the loan department in the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library.

Francis E. Fitzgerald has resigned the librarianship of the Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., which he held for three years, to become librarian of St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.

Anna M. Tarr, 1910 New York State Library, assistant librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, succeeding Winifred Fehrenkamp, who becomes librarian of the Avery Architectural library at Columbia University.

J. L. Wiley, formerly research and technical librarian for the Solway Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed technical librarian at the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library.

Eva S. Gardner's death on July 24 robs the Providence (R. I.) Public Library of a valued member of its staff. Recently librarian of the Business Branch, she had previously spent some twenty years at the general library and had for most of that time written the weekly book column for the Providence *Journal*—a column which began in 1878, the year of the library's inauguration and has since continued without a break. The library bulletin *Books for All* owed to her also its annotations, of which the Boston *Transcript* said recently: "Packed with important details about the author, his style and previous work; and the whole topped off with a sort of gay scholarship which makes for delightful reading."

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Recent Bibliographies

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St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. A list of books in revised Braille type in the Dept. for the Blind. *Monthly Bulletin.* May 1926. p. 95-100.

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Neff, E. E. Carlyle and Mill; an introd. to Victorian thought; 2nd ed. rev. Columbia. 12p. bibl. $3.50.

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Cathedrals, abbeys, and shrines of history and romance. [200 Fifth ave., New York]; London: Midland and Scottish Railway. Bibl. $1.

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CHILDREN—ABNORMAL AND BACKWARD

Scott, G. D. Normal backwardness and balance in child life. Badger. 2p. bibl. $1.75.

CHILE—FOREIGN RELATIONS—U. S.

Sherman, W. R. The diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States and Chile, 1820-1914. Badger. Bibl. $2.

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Sze, Tsung-Yu. China and the most-favored-nation clause. Revell. $2.50.

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Ronan, J. E. Catholic church music, practical means to reform. Toronto: St. Augustine's Seminary. Bibls.

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Langfeldt, Gabriel. The endocrine glands and anatonomic systems in dementia praecox; clinical and experimental investigations. New York: B. Westermann. 24p. bibl. pap. $2.

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Edland, Elisabeth. Principles and technique in religious dramatics. Methodist Book Concern. 2p. bibl. 60c. (Training courses for leadership).

ECLOGUES

Bragg, M. K. The formal eclogue in eighteenth-century England. Orono: University of Maine. 9p. bibl. $1.25; pap. 50c. (Studies, 2nd ser., no. 6).

ECONOMICS

List of theses in economics and allied subjects in progress in universities and colleges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. *Economica.* June 1926. p. 234-249. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION—UNITED STATES

Russell, W. F. American education. A.L.A. 21p., 50c. pap. 35c. (Reading with a purpose).

ENDOCRINE GLANDS. *See* DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

ENGLAND—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Marvin, F. S., *ed.* England and the world. Oxford. Bibl. 10s. 6d. (Unity ser. no. 7).

ENGLAND—HISTORY

Chambers, R. W. England before the Norman Conquest. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. $3.50. (Univ. of London intermediate sourcebooks of history, no. 7).

Trevelyan, G. M. History of England. Longmans. Bibl. $4.25.

ENGLISH DRAMA

Dalston, Mary, *comp.* The players' guide, being a catalogue of plays in the Library of the British Drama League. London: The League. 114p.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Johnson, R. I. English expression: a study in curriculum-building. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Pub. Co. 2p. bibl. $1.25.

Lurie, C. N. How to say it: helpful hints on English. Putnam. Bibl. $1.

ENGRAVINGS

Chatterton, E. K. Chats on naval prints. Stokes. Bibl. footnotes. $4. (Practical handbooks for collectors).

EUROPE

Europa year-book, 1926; an annual survey of European politics, art, and literature. . . . 37 Cursitor st., Chancery Lane, London W.C.R.: Europea Pub. Co. 5pp. bibl. 15s.

EUROPE—ECONOMIC HISTORY

Renard, G., and G. Weulersse. Life and work in modern Europe (15th to 18th centuries). London: Kegan Paul. Bibl. 16s. (History of civilization.

EXCHANGE. *See* FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Factors affecting farmers' earnings in southeastern Pennsylvania. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. Dept. bull. no. 1400).

FASCISM

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Library. Italy and the fascists. 2 mim. p. May 26, 1926. (Reading list no. 5).

FINANCE

Financial periodicals. *Special Libraries.* April 1926. p. 123-124.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Finance: banking, coinage, foreign debt; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 14p. Feb. 1926. (*Price List* 28, 13th ed.).

FIREARMS

Beman, L. T., *comp.* Outlawing the pistol. Wilson. Bibl. 90c. (*Reference Shelf*, v. 3, no. 10).

FOOD—ANALYSIS

Sherman, H. C. Chemistry of food and nutrition; 3rd ed. enl. Macmillan. Bibls. $3.25.

FOOD SUPPLY

Van Deman, Ruth, *comp.* Selected list of government publications on food and nutrition. U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. 36 mim. p. rev., Feb. 1926.

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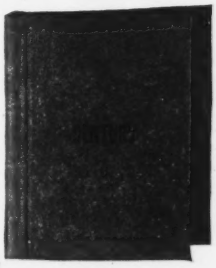

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Ford, John. A critical edition of Ford's Perkin Warbeck by Mildred Clara Struble. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press. 3p. bibl. pap. $2. (Pubs. in lang. and lit., v. 3).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Angell, J. W. The theory of international prices: history, criticism and restatement. Harvard. Bibl. $5. (Harvard ec. studies,, v. 28).

FORESTS AND FORESTRY

American Tree Association. Forestry almanac, semi-centennial ed. 1214 16th st., N.W.: Washington. 8p. bibl.

FRANCIS, D'ASSISI, SAINT

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Saint Francis of Assisi: his life, scenes associated with his work: his place in art; a reading list. 12p. pap.

FRENCH LITERATURE

New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library. Catalogue des livres en langue française de la bibliothèque publique de New Bedford, Mass. 65p. pap.

FUNGI

Rolfe, R. T., and F. W. Rolfe. The romance of the fungus world. Lippincott. Bibl. footnotes. $1.50.

GEOLOGY—OREGON

Dixon, D. E. Bibliography of the geology of Oregon. Eugene: University of Oregon. 125p. pap. $1. (Geology ser., v. 1, no. 1).

GEOPHYSICS

Johnson, J. H., *comp.* Bibliography of geophysical principles, apparatus and methods applied to prospecting. Golden? Colorado School of Mines. 7p.

GERMANY—CONSTITUTION

Emerson, Rupert. The German constitution: a bibl. *Economica.* June 1926. p. 187-199. 2s. 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN—ARMY

Sheppard, E. W. A short history of the British army to 1914. Constable. Bibl. 14s.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Fretwell, E. K. Extra-curricular activities of secondary schools: pt. 4, Bibliographies of home rooms, pupil participation in government, finances, assemblies, and fraternities. *Teachers College Record.* June 1926. p. 91-929.

HOUSE DECORATION

Wright, R. L., and Margaret McElroy, *eds.* House and Garden's second book of interiors. Greenwich, Conn.: Conde Nast Pubns. Bibl. $5.

HYGIENE, PUBLIC

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Health: diseases, drugs, and sanitation: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 53p. March 1916. (*Price List* 51, 16th ed.).

INDIA—FINANCE

Chand, Gyan. The financial system of India. London: Kegan Paul. Bibl. 10s. 6d. (Trubner's oriental ser.).

INSURANCE

Trenerry, C. F. The origin and early history of insurance, including the contract of bottomry. London: King. Bibl. 15s.

INSURANCE, AUTOMOBILE

Compulsory automobile liability insurance. California Commonwealth Club, 345 Sutter st., San Francisco. *Transactions.* Bibl. 25c.

INTERIOR DECORATION. *See* HOUSE DECORATION.

ITALY. *See* FASCISM.

JAPAN. *See* WOMEN—JAPAN.

JUDGES

Beman, L. T., *comp.* Election versus appointment of judges. Wilson. Bibl. 90c. (*Reference Shelf* v. 4, no. 2).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

National Probation Association. A bibliography on probation, juvenile and domestic relations courts, crime, psychiatric treatment and related subjects. 370 Seventh ave., New York. 15p.

KAFFIRS

Kidd, Dudley. The essential Kafir. Macmillan. Bibl. $5.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

Labour year book, 1926. London: Trades Union Congress. 5p. bibl. 5s; pap. 3s. 6d.

U. S. Dept. of Labor. Division of Publications and Supplies. Publications of the Dept. of Labor, May 1, 1926. 34p.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Labor, child labor, cost of living, reconstruction, employers' liability, insurance, wages, women wage earners, strikes; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 26p. April 1926. (*Price List* 33, 11th ed.).

LATIN AMERICA

McKey, J. R., and H. S. Giusta. United States trade with Latin America. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bibl. 10c. (Trade information bull. no. 420).

LAW

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Laws, federal and state opinions of attorney general, decisions of courts; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 20p. April 1926. (*Price List* 10, 16th ed.).

LEATHER INDUSTRY

Ray, B. R. The economics of leather industry: with special reference to Bengal. Calcutta University Press. Bibl. Rs2 As8.

MACPHERSON, JAMES

Black, G. F., *comp.* Macpherson's Ossian and the Ossianic controversy: a contribution towards a bibliography. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library.* June 1926. p. 424-439. (To be continued).

MEDICINE

Frankenberger, Charles. How to consult medical literature. *Special Libraries.* May 1926. p. 167-171.

MILL, JOHN STUART. *See* CARLYLE, THOMAS.

MORTAR. *See* CEMENT.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Reed, T. H., and Paul Webbink, *eds.* Documents illustrative of American municipal government. Century. Bibl. $4.50.

MUSIC—THEORY

Ortann, O. R. On the melodic relativity of tones. Princeton: Psychological Review Co. Bibl. (Psychological monographs, no. 162).

NORTH DAKOTA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Young, C. L. Government of North Dakota and the nation. American Book Co. Bibl. $1.20.

ODOR OF PLANTS

Hampton, F. A. The scent of flowers and leaves, its purpose and relation to man. London: Duckworth. Bibls.

OPIUM

Foreign Policy Association. Opium Research Com. The opium situation in India: recent developments. 9 East 45th st., New York. Bibl. 20c. (Pam. no. 39, ser. of 1925-26).

ORCHESTRA

Lahee, H. C. The orchestra: a brief outline of its development in Europe and America. Boston: Boston Musical and Educational Bureau. Bibl. 50c.

OSSIAN. *See* MACPHERSON, JAMES.

PAPER

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Papers and addresses. 18 East 41st st., New York. 33p. bibl. $1.

PENSIONS, OLD AGE

Stone, E. L., *comp.* Public old-age pensions in the United States: a list of references. *Monthly Labor Review.* June 1926. p. 1414-1422.

See also U. S.—ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Lippincott, H. M. Philadelphia. Macrae, Smith. Bibl. $2.50.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—CONSTITUTION.

Malcolm, G. A. The constitutional law of the Philippine Islands together with certain studies in the field of comparative constitutional law. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co. Bibl.

POPULATION

Griffith, G. T. Population problems of the age of Malthus. Cambridge. Bibl. 12s. 6d.

PRICES

Bercaw, L. O., *comp.* Factors affecting prices: a selected bibl., including some references on the theory and practice of price analysis. U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ. 40 mim. p. March 26, 1926. (Agr. econ. bibl. no. 14).

PRINTS. *See* ENGRAVINGS.

PROSPECTING. *See* GEOPHYSICS.

PSYCHOLOGY

Hollingworth, H. L. The psychology of thought, approached thru studies of sleeping and dreaming. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. $3.

PUBLIC LANDS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. The public domain: government pubs. concerning public lands, conservation and oil leases; pubs. for sale. . . . 6p. April 1926. (*Price List* 20, 16th ed.).

RACE PROBLEMS

All colors; a study outline on woman's part in race relations. New York: Womans Press Assn. and Press. Bibl. footnotes. $1.25; pap. $1.

Cabot, J. M. The racial conflict in Transylvania. Boston: Beacon Press. Bibl. $2.

RUBBER

Whitford, H. N., and Alfred Anthony. Rubber production in Africa. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 5p. bibl. 25c. (Trade promotion ser. no. 34).

RUSSIA

Melgounov, S. P. The red terror in Russia. Dent. Bibl. 6s.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Emmons, F. E. City school attendance service. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. $1.50. (Contrib. to ed. no. 200).

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Almack, J. C., and J. F. Bursch. The administration of consolidated and village schools. Houghton. Bibl. $2.40. (Riverside textbooks in educ.).

Touton, F. C., and Alice B. Struthers. Junior-high-school procedure. Ginn. Bibls. $2.60.

SELENIUM

Doty, M. F., *comp.* Selenium 1817-1925; a list of references in the . . . library. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library.* June 1926. p. 440-448. (To be continued).

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Gray, Arthur. A chapter in the early life of Shakespeare: Polesworth in Arden. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. $2.

SIERRA LEONE

Luke, H. C. A bibliography of Sierra Leone, preceded by an essay on the origin, character and peoples of the colony and protectorate. Oxford. 230p. 8s. 6d.

SOCIAL SURVEYS

Economic and social county surveys. (South Carolina and Virginia). Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *B.A.E. News Library Supplement.* June 29, 1926. p. 1-5.

SOCIAL WORK

Social case work: a selected bibl. Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Bulletin.* June 1926. 4p. 10c.

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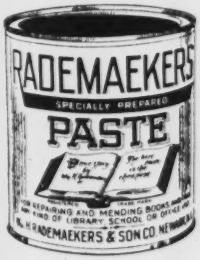

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Park, Lawrence, *comp.* Gilbert Stuart; an illustrated descriptive list of his works; 4v. New York: W. E. Rudge. Bibl. $100.

SUMATRA—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Collet, O. J. A. Terres et peuples de Sumatra. Amsterdam: Société d'Edition "Elsevier." 6p. bibl.

TARIFF

Shear, S. W. The tariff and agriculture in the United States: pt. 1, Selected bibl. of fundamental general tariff considerations; pt. 2, Selected bibl. on agricultural considerations; pt. 3, Topics for discussion. Berkeley: California College of Agriculture. March 1926. v.p.

TEACHER TRAINING

Buckingham, B. R. Supply and demand in teacher training. Columbus: Ohio State University. Bibl. footnotes. pap. $1.50. (Bur. of Ed. Research monographs, no. 4).

TEACHING

Avent, J. E. Beginning teaching. Knoxville, Tenn.: University of Tennessee. Bibls. $2.50.

TESTS, EDUCATIONAL

Flemming, C. W. A detailed analysis of achievement in the high school: comparative significance of certain mental, physical and character traits for success. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. $1.50. (Contribs. to ed. no. 196).

THEATER

Young, Stark. Theatre practice. Scribner. 2p. bibl. $1.80.

TIMBER

Show, S. B., and W. B. Greeley. Timber growing and logging practice in the California pine region. . . . U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. (Dept. bull. no. 1402).

UNITED STATES—ARMY

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Army and militia, aviation and pensions: list of pubs. for sale. . . . March 1926. 43p. (*Price List* 19, 16th ed.).

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS. *See* AUSTRIA—FOREIGN RELATIONS—U. S.; CHILE—FOREIGN RELATIONS—U. S.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

PAXSON, F. L. The United States in recent times. A.L.A. 33p. 5c.; pap. 35c. (Reading with a purpose).

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—U. S.

Bartlett, L. W. State control of private incorporated institutions of higher education as defined in decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, laws of the states governing the incorporation of institutions of higher education, and charters of selected private colleges and universities. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Brewer, J. M., *and others.* Case studies in educational and vocational guidance. Ginn. 17p. bibl. $1.60.

Klein, Philip. Vocational aspects of family social work. Bibl. 25c.

WAR

Spaight, J. M. Aircraft and commerce in war. Longmans. Bibl. notes. $2.25.

WHEAT

Food Research Institute. A national wheat-growers' co-operative, its problems, opportunities and limitations. Stanford Univ. Bibl. footnotes. pap. $1.50. (Wheat studies, v. 2, no. 3).

Larson, H. M. The wheat market and the farmer in Minnesota, 1858-1900. Columbia. 8p. bibl. $4. (Studies in hist., ec. and public law no. 269).

WILSON, WOODROW

Woodrow, Wilson. The new democracy; presidential message addresses, and other papers (1913-1917); 2v., ed. by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd. Harper. 46p. bibl. $8.

WOMEN—JAPAN

Faust, A. K. The new Japanese womanhood. Doran. Bibl. $1.50.

WORSHIP

Sperry, W. L., *comp.* The theory and practice of public worship. A selected list. Boston: General Theological Library. *Bulletin.* April 1926. p. 14-20.

ZONING

Werner, H. M. The constitutionality of zoning regulations. Urbana: University of Illinois. Bibl. 75c. (Studies in the social sciences v. 21, no. 4).

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Bennett, C. M. Pedro of the Black death. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1926. 349p. front.

Bowman, Charles E., and Atlee L. Percy. Principles of bookkeeping and business. Elementary course. New York: American Book Co., 1926. 286p. illus.

Foerster, Robert F., and Else H. Dietel. Employee stock ownerships in the United States. Princeton: Princeton University (Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions), 1926. 174p. $2; paper $1.50.

Hutchinson, Winifred Margaret Lambert. Orpheus with his lute. Stories of the world's springtime. Illustrations by Dugald Stewart Walker. New York: Longmans Green and Co., 1926. 300p.

Johnson, Burges. Earning a living by the pen. Vocational opportunities in journalism for young women. Compiled from the testimony of two hundred young women college graduates who have found practical uses for their skill in writing. Poughkeepsie: Vassar College. 1926. 96p. 50c.

Lane, F., and A. Pieritz. Deutsch für Ausländer: A grammar and reading book for those who wish to learn German. Hamburg (Dovenhof, 8): Walter Bangert. 1926. 250p. $1.40. (Bangerts Auslands-Bücherei, No. 21).

Simpson, Cora E. A joy ride through China for the N[urses] A[ssociation of] C[hina]. Shanghai (443 Honan Road): Kwang Hsuch Publishing House. 249-14p. illus. $3.

Lush, Mary. Progressive kindergarten methods. Melbourne and Sydney: Lothian Publishing Co., 1926. 171p. illus. 6s.

Pitman, Norman Hinsdale. Dragon lure: A romance of Peking in the days of Yuan Shih-Kai. Illustrations by Li Chu-t'Ang. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1925. 318p.

McNeil, Everett. Daniel Du Luth, or, Adventuring on the Great Lakes. . . . Tale told by Daniel Greysolon Du Luth of the . . . journey . . . in canoes from Montreal through the Great Lakes. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1926.

McElroy, Margaret J. Adventures of Johnny T. Bear. With drawings by James Daugherty. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1926. 105p. $1.50.

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A monthly magazine that should be in every Public, Private and School Library in America. One of the most beautiful and attractive publications of today. Contains beautifully illustrated articles, by leading authorities on birds, animals, trees, flowers, fish, reptiles, astronomy, geology, and other Nature subjects. Scientifically accurate although written in a readily understood language. Appreciated by all lovers of nature and the out-of-doors. Children enthuse over its profuse illustrations and adults delight in its entertaining and instructive articles. Without an equal in its field. Single copies, 35c.; yearly subscription, $3.00.

Photo-Era Magazine, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

A monthly magazine particularly addressed to the educated, refined man or woman who uses a camera or makes amateur motion-pictures. We also appeal to

the schools and colleges, scientific laboratories and large industrial establishments. We publish illustrated articles of practical value, book-reviews, inspirational items, news-events and helpful suggestions—all dealing with photography and how to get the most pleasure, profit and recreation from it. We conduct two monthly competitions for the Advanced and Beginning amateur photographers. Our regular and editorial contributors are noted for their practical knowledge, interesting material and inspirational literary style. Single copies, 25 cents; subscription, $2.50.

The Playground, 315 Fourth Ave., New York

A monthly magazine, published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, devoted exclusively to a discussion of the various phases of the recreation movement. It contains articles on games, handicraft, tournaments, athletics and other playground activities, community drama, music, community-wide celebrations, social recreations, layout and equipment of playground, recreation buildings and other facilities. Developments in local communities are described. A column of book reviews keeps the reader in touch with the literature of the movement. One copy each year is devoted to the year book reporting recreation developments throughout the country. Single copies 25c.; yearly subscription $2; $1.80 to libraries.

Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, 232 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois

One of the few indispensable magazines to the student of contemporary literature. The principal and oldest exponent in English of the highest literary art. Issued monthly. C. B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, writes as follows: "This is the season when libraries are making up their magazine subscriptions for the coming year. Demand is an important factor in our decisions, but occasionally we are able to afford the luxury of deciding upon merit alone and of allowing demand to follow after. This might well be one of those occasions. It is with the object of extending its influence and of spreading its gospel of beauty over a wider circle that *Poetry* seeks to bring its claims to the attention of librarians." Sample copies upon request.

Radio World, 145 W. 45th Street, New York

The only national weekly radio paper. It is published every Wednesday and contains the latest news of radio science, entertainment and business from two to six weeks earlier than the monthlies. Every issue full of hookups, service articles, technical and human-interest pictures, etc. *Radio World* receives a very large percentage of renewal subscriptions, everybody seems to like it. 15c. per copy (sample on request); $6 per year (52 nos.); $3 six months; $1.50 three months.

Theatre Arts Monthly, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

A magazine for every lover of the theatre, the arts, and literature, stimulating to cultivated readers generally, and indispensable to communities in which dramatic activity of any kind plays a part. It contains reviews of the New York Stage, news of Little Theatre productions and of noteworthy theatre events throughout the world; acting, play writing, directing, stage design and production; one-act plays, theatre book reviews, always over 20 beautiful illustrations. Its contributors include George Pierce Baker, Gordon Craig, Walter Prichard Eaton, Norman-Bel Geddes, Robert Edmond Jones, D. H. Lawrence, Kenneth Macgowan, Lewis Mumford, Stark Young, etc. Single Copies 50 cents; yearly subscription, $4.00.

Theatre Magazine, 2 W. 45th St., New York

For 25 years the ONE Magazine of the Stage. A monthly periodical devoted exclusively to the Theatre and Motion Pictures. In Theatre Magazine, that delightful place of mystery and romance—the Theatre—is spread before the eyes of your readers—every last interesting phase of it, from serious and frivolous discussions of the drama and the movies, to the last word in scenic effect. Beautifully illustrated with exquisite half-tone reproductions of scenes from the best plays and pictures, and intimate photographs of favorite players. One librarian wrote us: "Your magazine is practically read to 'death.' It is the most popular magazine we carry. It is an invaluable reference book of the Stage and the Drama." Single copy, 35c.; yearly subscription, $4.00. Sample copy on request.

Thought, 4847b Grand Central Terminal, New York

In June, 1926, this new quarterly of the sciences and letters appeared. It is edited by members of the Society of Jesus and is intended to be a review of current thought and modern problems, and a clearing-house for scholarly work. It will carry articles of sustained and thoughtful character presenting the subject in an analytical and constructive manner. It will be in touch with the latest findings in every branch, securing the best work of the best writers and students. It plans to reach the small and select group which formulates the thought of the people from university chair and lecture platform. Single copies, $1.25; yearly subscription, $5.

Town & Country, 119 West 40th St., New York

An illustrated journal of society, country life, the fine arts, travel and sport. Its traditional place in American society goes back to its founding, eighty years ago, by the sophisticated New Yorker, N. P. Willis. That unique position is maintained today by *Town & Country's* intimate expression of the interests of a cultivated leisure class. Also by the richness of its photographs and color-plates, of great houses, and gardens here and abroad; of works of art from private collections; of polo, hunting, yachting, golf, etc.; and of personages important by birth or by achievement. News of books, plays, the stage, fashions. Appears twice a month. Single copies fifty cents. Subscription price, $7.50 a year.

Yachting, 25 West 43rd St., New York

A monthly publication devoted entirely to the interests of all who love sport on the water. National in scope, it contains complete, interesting and accurate accounts of every important yachting event in this country. Edited by yachtsmen for yachtsmen, it is replete with designs and photographs of all new yachts under construction, model yachts and historic vessels of every description. It is of interest to the tyro as well as to the experienced yachtsmen. Fiction stories by well known authors. Sample copy will be sent upon request. Single copies 35c., yearly subscription $4.

EDUCATIONAL

Industrial Education Magazine, 237 No. Monroe Street, Peoria, Illinois

For more than twenty-five years this magazine has reflected the best current thought on the manual arts and industrial education in public schools. It discusses a great variety of questions pertaining to selection of subject matter and methods of teaching. It furnishes teachers and students of shopwork and drawing with numerous shop problems presented in the form of working drawings accompanied by working directions. These problems include woodworking, metalworking, mechanical drawing, machine shop work, electricity, printing, farm mechanics, auto mechanics, concrete work, toy making and several art crafts. Published monthly. Subscription price, $2.00 a year; single copy, 30 cents.

The Journal of Educational Research, Bloomington, Ill.

The official organ of the Educational Research Association. Its reputation is based on its reports of what is being done to adapt and apply the results of educational research to school conditions. The practical value of bringing the latest findings in research within the reach of the teacher in service, makes *The Journal of Educational Research* an important part of the professional reading of ambitious teachers. The magazine is published monthly except during July and August. The subscription price is $4.00 a year; single copy, 50c.

Journal of Home Economics, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

Every library wishing to serve the public by supplying the demand for information on child care and training, home management, family budgets, nutrition, clothing problems, and all matters pertaining to better living in the home, the school, and the community, will have the *Journal of Home Economics* on its magazine shelves. The *Journal* discusses the problems of modern homemaking and the economic, social, and civic responsibilities of the home; records the results of investigation and research and points out their relation to better living conditions. Single copy 25 cents, yearly subscription $2.50.

Normal Instructor and Primary Plans, Dansville, N. Y.

A magazine, published monthly (except July and August), for teachers of all the grades and rural schools. It supplies teaching plans, material, methods, and aids for class room use in the elementary grades. There is a wealth of primary material and a correspondingly large amount of material for intermediate and upper grades. Each issue (100 or more pages) includes a full-color reproduction of an accepted picture for Picture Study, large poster patterns, seat work, coloring card, etc. Several pages of school entertainment material appear in every number. Contributors are successful teachers and leading educators. Single copies 25c, yearly subscription, $2.

Progressive Education, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

A quarterly journal published by the Progressive Education Association, which seeks to act as a clearing house for those achievements or experiments in the educational field, which tend to establish better understanding and environment for child development. Each issue is devoted to a special topic, such as Individual Instruction, The New Child Study, Creative Expression in Art, etc., and in addition there are Foreign Notes, Book Reviews, News of the Schools, and Correspondence. Single copies, 50 cents. Yearly subscription, including membership in the Association, $2.00.

Sermons, *The Monthly Anthology*, Astor Court Bldg., New York

A monthly anthology of selected sermons containing the outstanding contributions to current religious thought as expressed by the leading preachers of the day. Its readers are kept informed of the finer expressions of religious conviction and their application to the individual and community at large. A compendium of the more significant sermons of the month inspires fresh thinking along homiletic lines and by the mutual exchange of religious ideas serves as an authentic record of the spiritual life of the nation. Single copies, 35 cents, or $3 per year.

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Barron's, 44 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Barron's is edited by C. W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal and Boston News Bureau, and head of the greatest financial news-gathering organization in the world. In *Barron's* is given the cream of the news gathered, analyzed and edited by this expert company. Every week *Barron's* provides its readers with a generous amount of the raw material from which profitable investments are made. If the investor will study the searching analysis of income account and balance sheet, the concise corporate history, the suggestions and counsel *Barron's* gives each week he will shortly be well equipped for profitable investment action. Subscription rates: $1.00 a month, $10.00 a year.

Manufacturing Industries, 15 East 26th St., New York

A monthly journal of importance to every large public library, and to business sections desirous of serving the business men of the community. It is devoted solely to the practical management and administration work of running a manufacturing business to secure successful operation. All articles are thorough and specific. Contributors are prominent, experienced managers of the country's best-known manufacturing concerns. In addition to the articles, each month's issue contains a special guide-index to the best information on manufacturing management in current issues of various periodicals. Single copies 50c., yearly subscription $5.

The Mt. Pleasant Branch of the Washington, D. C., Public Library—The "Browsing Room."

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